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# State War Loan Near Goal; Religion Secure in Soviet; Senators Draft Peace Plan

The World's Day—October 2, 1943

### Boston: War-Loan Victory Expected Tonight

**With various Third War Loan activities** scheduled in Boston today, the 5 per cent needed to put Massachusetts over its quota was expected to be subscribed by late tonight. [Page 4.]

**Possibility** that John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers Union may be readmitted to the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Boston beginning Oct. 4 was speculated upon today. [Page 4.]

**Planning** specialists, engineers, builders, and public officials approach climax in drafting master postwar program for unemployment relief. [Page 4.]

### In Europe: Prelate Says Religion Secure in Soviet

**"The future of religion** in Russia is assured, the Archbishop of York, en route to London following a trip to Moscow, told a religious meeting here in Cairo. He described with enthusiasm two services held in Moscow attended by 10,000 persons.

**Finland** will take no steps toward recognizing Mussolini's new Fascist Republican Government in Italy, the Helsingfors correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet predicted. Finnish citizens also are emphasizing that the Italian Legation in Helsingfors has announced that it would remain loyal to King Victor Emmanuel, the correspondent added.

**Generalissimo Francisco Franco** told the Spanish people in a radiocast that as the war continues, the possibility of the spread of Communism appears more clearly. He said there was a latent spirit of rebellion among the people of the countries engaged in or overrun by the war, and attributed this to a mass consciousness that leaders had abandoned social reform.

**Germany** has made all 16- and 17-year-old German boys and girls subject to labor service in the Baltic States, Poland, and the Ukraine, Berlin dispatches said. Action followed new efforts to mobilize German women to meet the Reich's manpower shortage.

**A film** based on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's book "Marlboro, His Life and Times," which the present Prime Minister finished writing in 1938, is to be produced by the British studio Two Cities Films, Ltd.

### Washington: Senate Group Drafts Postwar Plan

**Members of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee**, working with unexpected speed, completed the preliminary draft of a postwar foreign-policy declaration described as more specific in its terms than the House-approved Fulbright resolution.

**Charles L. Allen** is the new Chief of the News Bureau of the Office of War Information, succeeding George H. Lyon, appointed Deputy Domestic Director in charge of military news.

**The National War Labor Board** approved an incentive work plan for employees of the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation of Long Island, N. Y., on condition the program conforms with the national stabilization policy and is voluntarily agreed to by management and workers.

**A committee of seven senators** has been named by the Senate Commerce Committee to see that American business gets its share of foreign markets in the scramble for world trade after the war.

**The Senate** is to receive Oct. 6 a confidential report from four of its members just back from war zones.

**President Roosevelt** signed legislation appropriating $18,620,000 for maternity care, the fund to be expended to aid wives of Army and Navy enlisted men in the four lowest grades.

**Msgr. Francis J. Haas**, Chairman of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, has been appointed Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., by the Pope, the Apostolic Delegation announced.

**Selected subsidies**, coupled with adequate taxation, are an integral part of the anti-inflation program, Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, said in a radio speech.

**Powerful Senate support** gathered behind a proposal to speed up replacement of troops long overseas with fresh units fully trained in U. S. camps and restless for action, following reports of senators back from a 42,000-mile tour of world battle fronts.

**The National Aircraft War Production Council** called for six months' draft deferment for key aircraft workers and the return to warplane manufacture of needed former workers now in the armed services.

### National: Aurelio Quits as N. Y. City Magistrate

**Thomas A. Aurelio**, repudiated by both the Republicans and Democrats as candidate for State Supreme Court Justice, resigned as city magistrate, but made it clear he intended to continue his campaign on both party tickets.

### Australia: Munitions Program to Be Reduced

**The Australian War Cabinet**, after a comprehensive review of the war effort, decided to reduce the Commonwealth's munitions program. The move will permit the release of 20,000 workers and diversion of an additional 30,000 workers to other essential industry.

### Americas: Germans to Sail on Exchange Ship

**Traveling by special train** from Santiago, 143 German nationals, including Ambassador von Schen and other members of the German diplomatic staff in Chile, arrived in Buenos Aires preparatory to sailing aboard the liner Cabo de Hornos for Lisbon, where they will be exchanged.

### Japan: British Prisoners Get Better Treatment

**Improved treatment** of British prisoners of war by the Japanese was reported by Swiss investigators, who added, however, that things were "not very pleasant" at the biggest camp at Osaka Docks, where 580 Americans and Britons were interned. The prisoners are fed mainly on rice, barley, vegetables, and bread, never getting butter, fats, eggs, or jam, and occasionally receiving a little meat, fish, or fresh fruit.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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### Weather Reports

**Warmer**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:54 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:13 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:53 p. m.; ends Monday at 6:14 a. m.

# 'B' Cardists Get New Ray Of Gas Hope

**Officials of State OPA see an increase instead of decrease under new ration schedule.**

So far as the State Office of Price Administration could figure today, most "B" card motorists are in for an increase rather than the projected decrease in gasoline allotments under the new rationing program effective Oct. 22.

Asked to clarify orders from Washington to the effect that "B" card holders were included with "C" card holders in a contemplated 20 per cent cut in mileage, OPA officials were still trying to lay a finger on the machinery intended to effect the "B" card reductions.

Ordinarily, the "B" card motorist gets a ceiling of 32 coupons for a four months period, each coupon valued at 2½ gallons for a total of 80 gallons. That means a total "ceiling" allotment of 240 gallons for the year. When Washington announced a cut in coupon values from 2½ to 2 gallons, "B" card holders anticipated less gasoline.

But this morning it was learned that the periods for using "B" coupons would be cut from four months to three.

**Gallon Figuring**

Thus, the ceiling "B" card, for instance, is worth 64 gallons in three months or 256 gallons a year, or 16 gallons more than these card holders have had in the past.

Those are the cold figures until Washington indicates whether or not it intended that "B" card motorists should share in a gasoline reduction with "C," card holders. Otherwise the "A's" will benefit substantially, the "B's" will benefit slightly, and the "C's" will be the only motorists to be penalized.

This much the local OPA officials were sure of, that "B" cards will be reappraised on the basis of individual needs, and those persons who use their cars merely to get back and forth from the office, and not for occupational pursuits, may sustain a cut in the number of coupons. This may be the "trump card" in Federal machinery.

**Ceiling Allotments**

Hundreds of "B" card motorists have acquired ceiling allotments in this classification purely on their needs for transportation to the office, justified to some extent by the "car-sharing" program. It may be that this type of motorist will be affected by gasoline reductions when clarifications are made from Washington.

Available figures indicated that "A" card motorists under the new program would obtain an average of 30 miles more driving per month, while "C" card drivers would be cut from 15 to 20 per cent. With 16 more gallons a year splashing in his tank, the "B" card motorist with a 32-coupon rating for three months would get only 10 miles more per month. But he agrees that is better than the original announcement of a blanket reduction.

**Project for Children**

Educators have said that children will need to learn at least 25 per cent more than their elders learned in the postwar world, because of the broad new horizons

*Continued on Page 8, Column 1*

# Allies Push Beyond Battered Naples; Reich Held in Grip of Aerial Pincers; Army-Navy Advance Visual Education

**Motion pictures offer patterns for schools of tomorrow — War speeds technique.**

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The Army's and Navy's latest wartime training techniques are pointing the way to exciting new methods of instruction for tomorrow's peacetime schools.

The wartime films teaching sailors to handle guns and aviators to live in strange jungles, the cartoon movies with a diesel engine replacing Donald Duck, the Army's phonographic instruction in foreign languages—all these and more have their potentialities in the public schools and colleges of peace.

"There will come a time when the film projector will rank beside the blackboard and the library as a teaching aid," Floyd Brooker, Director of the Visual Aid Division of the United States Office of Education, declared.

At this moment the training film branch of the Photographic Bureau of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics is spending as much as a big Hollywood studio to produce pictorial films whose instruction gamut ranges from surgical dressings to the art of maneuvering a fighter plane against the enemy.

**Language Instruction**

The Army's Special Service Division provides language instruction—via booklet and phonograph record—in tongues ranging from German and Italian to South Sea pidgin English, and soldiers find they can learn sufficient sentences to "get around on" in 15 hours of study or so.

This same Army branch is also offering new-style correspondence courses in every variety of war-useful and postwar subject, from trigonometry to thermodynamics and from bookkeeping to botany.

Of course, correspondence courses, language instruction by gramophone, and education by motion picture are not wholly new. Before the war, public schools in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Los Angeles, and other cities had gone beyond the experimental stage in use of motion pictures. But new techniques and new experience have been gained by the Army and Navy which will double and redouble the usefulness of these mediums.

Official United States Coast Guard

### Germans Tell Their Story of Battle

**Two captured members of a German panzer division that made it hot for the Americans at Salerno, Italy, tell an American Army officer and a Coast Guardsman, how the battle looked from the German side. The Americans are Capt. James H. Whitman (left) of White Plains, N. Y., and Coast Guardsman Philip E. Mannheimer (second from left) of Cliffside, N. J. Coast Guardsmen participated with the Navy in manning combat transports and landing craft.**

United States puts Axis prisoners to work under Geneva convention: First Page, Second Section.

# Germans Use New Sea and Air Weapons; Allied Air Raid on Wewak Upsets Japan

By W. E. Lucas
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific*

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 2, Delayed—Another Japanese attempt perhaps to build up Wewak into an operational air base, was crushed early this week by Allied air power.

The attack began on Sept. 26 when one of the Allied fighter patrols, which now roam up and down the New Guinea coast, saw a newly arrived convoy in the harbor and an increased number of aircraft on the four fields.

This patrol clashed with enemy interceptors, shot down six, and returned to their base with their report.

Immediately a powerful force of over 200 Allied bombers, escorted by fighters, got ready for action. Liberators swept in first with high-level bombing.

**From Three Heights**

While the Japanese were still surprised and confused Mitchells swarmed in wave after wave at three heights.

All four airdromes, at Wewak, Dagua, Boram, and But, felt the weight of this assault and 50 aircraft at least were left burning on the ground, and the whole area was a mass of smoking and twisted ruins.

Simultaneously other Mitchells concentrated on shipping in Wewak harbor.

Here a convoy of three tankers and four merchantmen were subjected to mast-high bombing, a technique which has been perfected over nine months of convoy battles.

All these ships were either sunk or left in flames. Nothing else floating in the harbor escaped this whirlwind attack of bombs and 160,000 rounds of 50 calibre machine-gun bullets.

**145 Tons of Explosives**

Apart from the seven larger vessels, 29 barges and luggers were destroyed or badly damaged.

On the following day the attack was renewed. On this occasion the job was left to heavy bombers, who dropped 145 tons of explosives on main supply dumps and installations in the Wewak area. Reports from combat crews indicate that the destruction caused was terrific.

In particular an enormous explosion which shrouded the whole Wewak peninsular in flames, smoke an debris is thought to have been a direct hit on the main Japanese ammunition dump in the whole of New Guinea.

**Immunized as Base**

On both days, although the Japanese sent up a number of zeros, none of them semed to show much inclination for fight. After preliminary clashes they hotfooted it off to the north with the loss of

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

### Finschhafen Battle Raging, Says Tokyo

*By the Associated Press*

London, Oct. 2

The battle for Finschhafen in New Guinea is "raging with extraordinary fierceness," the German news agency DNB reported from Tokyo yesterday, quoting the first Japanese description of the battle.

"During the 10 days since the enemy landed he has not yet succeeded in taking the Japanese positions," the broadcast said. "All American attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Well-informed military spokesmen here do not minimize the dangers of the new German radio-rocket-torpedo, the revived U-boat warfare, and the possibility that the Germans may hold the Russians at the Dnieper.

That the U-boat warfare after months of quiet has begun with new fury in the North Atlantic, possibly using new weapons, is revealed in the announcement in Canada that of a returning convoy nine and possibly 11 Allied vessels were sunk.

This is the same convoy referred to by Prime Minister Winston Churchill Sept. 21 when he said the battle was then in progress. U-boats followed the convoy 10 days like a school of sharks, and three warships were included in their kill. Two U-boats are believed sunk and six damaged.

The possibility envisaged here by high military authority is that new technical weapons have been developed by the Germans, and that others are forthcoming.

**Disclosed by Churchill**

Prime Minister Churchill again let the cat out of the bag when he publicly revealed, in the same speech to the Commons, what Washington newsmen have known for weeks, that a new type of radio-directed rocket-propelled aerial torpedo is being used by the Germans.

High military officials regard this with some concern, though

*Continued on Page 6, Column 8*

# Soviet airmen attack Nazi rail centers in White Russia; Armies battle for Kiev.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

The Allied Fifth Army has pushed well beyond Naples, and steady progress also is being made by the Eighth Army to the east of the battered port. That's the substance of official advices from General Eisenhower's Headquarters today.

Details of the fall of Naples still are lacking, but apparently the German withdrawal northward continues to be carried out in good order, and enemy air resistance appears to be appreciably stronger. The Germans are known to have done great damage to Naples Harbor, but there is as yet no confirmation of reports that the city itself was sacked.

Swiss dispatches say the Germans intend to make a stand in the historic Castelli Romani region along the Appian Way, but this remains to be seen.

In any event, the Allied pursuit of the Germans is likely to be relatively slow for the next week or so. Mile after mile of demolitions, obstacles, mines and booby traps must be cleared out, and the Fifth Army, dependent upon a beachhead at present, will have virtually to rebuild the Naples port facilities before it can strike in force at new siege lines.

However, the Germans already have received a faint idea of what is in store for them when more Italian airfields fall into Allied hands. Big American bombers from western and eastern African bases teamed up yesterday to pound Munich and a Messerschmitt factory, 25 miles southeast of Vienna, in spectacular round-trip flights of 1,800 and 2,500 miles. A few hours later the RAF's Britain-based night bombers heavily attacked the Ruhr industrial city of Hagen. German reports say American bombers participated in this operation.

Air power also has provided a portent of things to come in Russia. The Soviet Air Force has carried out major assaults for the second successive night on Mogilev, Orsha, and Vitebsk, German rail centers in White Russia. This may indicate that the Red Army intends to push on into Poland and the Baltic States without a halt. In the Ukraine, powerful Russian and German forces remain locked in a great struggle for Kiev.

Evidence that Germany does not yet consider its submarine warfare a lost cause comes in advices from Canada. U-boats, equipped with a new and more deadly type of torpedo, sank at least three war vessels and six or more merchantmen in attacks on Atlantic convoys last week. A new German aerial torpedo also seems to be cause for concern.

In the Pacific, persistent air and ground pressure appears to be pushing the Japanese out of the Central into the Northern Solomons, and to pose new problems for them on New Guinea. In the Solomons they are about to be ousted from Vella Lavella, and there are further reports that all of Kolombangara is to be given up. On New Guinea, where slowly advancing Australians have all but surrounded Finschhafen, a new Allied threat to Madang up the coast began to form in the Ramu River Valley.

### Italy:

**Allies Push North Toward Rome**

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said British and American troops, enthusiastically welcomed by the surviving population of Naples, had forged on past that devastated city and were fighting steadily northward toward Rome

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Women Voters of Boston Criticize Election Apathy

By Baldwin Garretson
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

With the Boston municipal election barely a month away, the Boston League of Women Voters today scored the apathy of the public which has shown so little interest to date in the off-year contest that registration figures threaten to be the lowest since 1935.

Warning against indifference to voting at a time when democratic institutions are under attack all over the world, Miss Marie J. Carroll of Roslindale, President of the League, urged citizens to register for the election which, she added, comes at a crucial time in the administration of municipal affairs.

This was construed as an indirect reference by the nonpartisan League to the fact that the ballots cast Nov. 2, to elect the 22-man City Council and three members of the School Committee may also name the Acting Mayor of Boston for the next two years.

Such an eventuality is predicated on the acceptance of an Army commission in the Allied Military Government organization by Mayor Tobin. If Boston's Chief Executive should take a military leave of absence, the President of the Council is automatically installed as Acting Mayor for the remainder of the Mayor's term.

**Voters' Responsibilities**

"It is the duty of every voter to see that the functions of the City Councilors are carried out and that candidates with a deep sense of responsibility as public servants are elected," Miss Carroll continued in a statement that accompanied a brief preview of the League's schedule for the autumn and winter.

Stressing the importance of voting next month, the League President said the newly elected School Committee would be called on to take courageous action this coming winter, a significant statement when it is recalled that the League is pressing a survey of the School Department under the aegis of the Boston Finance Commission.

A recent examination of the records of the Board of Election Commissioners in City Hall disclosed that less than 5,000 persons had qualified since the first of the year when there were 325,634 registered voters in Boston, a total well under the 345,457 figure for the 1939 off-year election. Registrations in 1935 totaled only 305,400.

The League plans to open its information booth on Boston Common again this year from Oct. 19 to the day of the election, with League members distributing nonpartisan information on the 67 candidates seeking election to the City Council and the seven men running

*Continued on Page 2, Column 3*

# *Sea Water Made Drinkable In Jiffy by Simpler Method*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A new and quicker method of removing salt from sea water, designed to aid castaways, has been perfected by Naval Medical Research Institute natural scientists in collaboration with a United States commercial firm.

The new technique, demonstrated before the District of Columbia Medical Society, can make sea water drinkable three times as fast as and with simpler apparatus than a method announced several months ago by the institute, the Navy demonstrators said.

Both methods have been recommended to the Navy for possible general use by the fleet, and they now are being studied by naval officials.

Navy doctors said the newer technique had been used experimentally at sea and had demonstrated its effectiveness in producing a pint of drinking water from the "briny"—a day's supply for one man—in 20 minutes, as compared with an hour's time required to produce the same amount by the older method.

By both methods, the shipwrecked castaway gets his drinking water by sucking through a tube jutting from the bottom of a bag.

The newer method calls for only one bag and one chemical; whereas the older method requires two bags and two chemicals.

Using the new technique, a man need only fill up the bag with sea water, add the chemical (its composition is a secret), shake up the contents, wait a short time, and then begin sucking on the outlet tube. He can get drinkable water in about two minutes.

# Deft Blows by Guerrillas Rock Nazis in North Italy

*This is the last of three articles on the sporadic but effective guerrilla activities in northern Italy. The facts which it contains were obtained from eyewitness sources inside Italy and were cabled to this country from neutral territory.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

From Europe, Oct. 2

The capture of the town of Bardonecchia a few days ago provides an excellent illustration of the skillful, professional way in which the guerrillas of northern Italy are now harassing the Germans.

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a group of Partisans, serving as reconnaissance troops, entered Bardonecchia from the north in civilian clothes and proceeded to Town Hall Square, where the German Command was quartered. They promenaded in the square before the Town Hall and took up positions in houses on the square armed with revolvers and light machine guns.

An hour later, the so-called Fourth Partisan Army launched an attack on these sides of the city and the reconnaissance units opened fire from within. The German Command was put out of the fight after only 20 minutes' resistance, whereupon the Germans retreated eastward in the direction of Ulzio. Between 200 and 300 prisoners were taken after 100 Germans had been killed. The captured Germans said they were glad to drop out of the fight for the Prussians.

**Partisans Attack Susa**

The roads from Susa to Monceniso and from Susa to Mongineyro now are in the hands of the Partisans and the Partisans have been intermittently attacking Susa from three sides.

On Sept. 25, about 800 Germans attempting to attack the Partisans on a road from Cuneo to Chiusa were beaten back by the Partisans, leaving 300 prisoners. The retreat was fairly rapid and wounded were left behind. The Partisans took a fairly large amount of weapons, several trucks, a group of mules, and medical supplies.

According to reports entering Partisan headquarters, a fairly large number of cases of sabotage were booked in the last few days, especially on the road between Brescia and Milan. Lambro Bridge was damaged. Two electric locomotives in the machine depot of Cremona were destroyed. The Germans caught one railway official putting the finishing touches to a job on his own hook without orders from the Partisans. He was punished in an unusually severe manner by the Germans and then

*Continued on Page 6, Column 3*

# Fall River Yard to Build 7 Steel Fishing Trawlers

**Log of the Port of Boston**

First fishing trawlers to be constructed of steel since 1941 are to be built at Fall River, Mass., for five Boston owners, according to spokesmen for the industry at the Boston Fish Pier.

Seven of the vessels, 96-feet in length, and built of welded steel, are to be constructed at the Somerset Shipyards, Inc., from designs of John G. Alden and Eldredge-McInnis. Power is to be provided by 320 h. p. Diesel engines.

Steel became available for the new vessels, it is understood, when a shipment intended for Navy use, was not utilized.

Construction of these vessels is part of a nation-wide building program involving more than 200 fishing craft. The normal annual replacements for the nation's fishing fleet are more than the number of new craft now under way or contemplated, it is pointed out, but the new boats will go a long way toward increasing production of seafood.

Some of the fishing vessels taken over by the Government for war use some time ago are now being returned. Many of them have been altered to such an extent in preparing them for their war duties that extensive work and time is necessary to restore them to fishing condition. The 90-foot dragger Rainbow is the first of the craft requisitioned by the Government to be returned to the Boston fleet. Present owners of the craft are Eugene Fitzpatrick and Capt. Dennis Boland of Boston. The fish hold has been enlarged to accommodate 150,000 pounds of fish. The Government built deck house is well fitted with conveniences for the skipper.

### Night Service

Night service by a boarding officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice, Boston, is now available to conduct examinations on vessels and airplanes arriving at or departing from Boston between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m., it is announced. An officer will handle the work if notice is sent to the immigration station in East Boston.

### Beals to Retire

Ernest C. Beals, acting deputy of the Liquidating Division at the Custom House who has been in the Government service 41 years, is to retire from active duty Oct. 31. He is now on leave.

### Honor for Kells

Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and other Federal, State, and Municipal officials are to attend the testimonial dinner to Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding officer of the Boston Port of Embarkation, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Oct. 5, it was disclosed this week. The dinner is in recognition of the efforts of the General to bring port business to Boston. A stage show entitled "Salute to the Colors" is to be presented after the dinner.

### Traffic Club

Opening dinner meeting of the winter season of the Traffic Club of New England is scheduled for the Copley-Plaza Hotel Oct. 14. H. M. Waybright is President.

### Foreign Trade Club

Martin E. Wolin of the Office of Economic Warfare, Washington, is to speak on "The Mechanics of the Decentralization Plan" at the first meeting of the season of the Foreign Trade Club of the Providence Chamber of Commerce Oct. 4 at the Providence Plantations Club.

**Leon Stone**

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# Radio Council To Judge Work Done in Boston

Boston, like a number of other cities, is now to have the benefit of a Radio Council that will evaluate programs, encourage educational broadcasts, develop local programs of a high order, and issue a guide to good listening.

The objective of the newly formed Council is "to provide a common ground and an organization for all those who are interested in promoting the best in radio," according to an announcement made today by Dean Howard M. LeSourd of Boston University, the Council's President.

Representatives of about 50 civic, social service, fraternal, religious, educational, and patriotic organizations as well as of Boston's seven radio stations took part in an organization meeting earlier this week, Dean LeSourd disclosed.

Credit for getting the Council under way is due in large measure to Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, one of its three vice-presidents. As Chairman of Radio for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs she wanted to start such a Council two years ago. It was not until this past summer, however, when she enlisted the co-operation of Dean LeSourd, that she found the necessary support from interested groups.

One of the first projects of the Council, according to Mrs. Kraus, will be an evaluation of local programs carried out over an eight-week period. Through listener surveys it also hopes eventually to be a valuable channel of interpretation to the stations themselves. Plans also provide for an all-day radio conference in January.

Besides Mrs. Kraus and the Dean, these officers were elected to serve a one-year term: Dr. Carl Friedrich, Harvard University, and Miss Adelaide L. Fitzgerald, Vice-Presidents; Miss Elizabeth B. Boudreau, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian; Miss Caroline LaVers, Recording Secretary, and Charles G. Benard, Treasurer. Committee chairman include Mrs. Malcolm S. Tobey, Membership; William Cantor, Evaluation; Dr. Fred Gillis, Education; Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Children's Program; John D. Kelley, Publicity; Miss Gertrude McLaughlin, Planning Board. Six members at large include J. V. Gilmore, Mrs. David M. Small, Dr. Judah J. Shapiro, Mrs. Emily K. Battin, Miss Carol Biba, and Richard B. Salinger.

## *Stepping Stones Are Fun to Remember*

By a Staff Photographer

**Wacs Stand Before Exhibit of Basic Training**

**These attractive Wacs who are helping with the recruiting exhibit on Boston Common this week end are, left to right, Staff Sergeant Marcille Stram and Technician Fourth Class Sally Rowe. Behind them is a set of humorous cartoons showing what a Wac goes through in basic training.**

# *Treasures of Ceramic World To Be Exhibited at Paine's*

A new China and Glass Shop featuring an extensive exhibition of attractive table setting with priceless treasures of the ceramic world loaned by famous potteries will be opened by the Paine Furniture Company at 1 p. m. Monday, Oct. 4, it was announced today.

Pieces from the services of English Royalty, including King Edward VII, Queen Alexandria, Queen Victoria, Queen Mary, Buckingham Palace, and the Duke of Buccleuch, will high light the exhibition.

Others to be shown include a plate from the British State service, used at the Locarno Treaty banquet, and pieces from the services of Continental palaces, the Viceroy of India, Catharine of Russia, the King of Siam, Sultan Abdul Hamid.

Dedicated to all who admire the gracious charm of a beautifully appointed table Paine's will exhibit a series of "a table of the month." The first of these has been done in modern tempo, achieving an eye-arresting decorative effect in this rapidly growing trend.

Coincident with the opening of this new, convenient, street floor shop, the Paine store is presenting a radio program, "Looking Through the Window."

In keeping with the slogan, "Britain delivers the goods," huge casks filled with the distinguished creations of eminent potters and consigned to the Paine store have safely arrived to bring New England dinner tables the beauty of such china as Royal Worcester, Minton, Paragon, Royal Doulton, Wedgwood, Royal Crown Derby, Spode, and others.

Exquisite examples of Pate-sur-Pate combine the skill of the painter with the technique of the sculptor. There are plates painted with miniature landscapes, Royal Doulton plates priced at $7,725 a dozen, plates of such intricate design that three years are required for their completion.

Among the prominent guests for the opening will be members of the editorial staffs of the nationally-known home furnishings magazines. Guests from the china, glass and silverware industries will include: Alec Shaw, Harry Leyland, John Leyland, Gene Fondeville, David Fisk and E. Williams, all of New York; Carl Jamessen of Philadelphia; Paul Donelan of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hunt, Robert Corey, H. C. Willis, Robert H. Stearns, A. Granville, J. E. Kennedy and Ernest Power, all of Boston.

# Throngs Visit WAC Exhibit On Common

In spite of a rainy day for a start yesterday, the Wac recruiting exhibit on the Common is doing a rushing business today. The show tent on the parade ground of the Common is being visited continually by prospective Wacs, and by mothers and sisters and kid brothers of Wacs now in the service.

There they may see a graphic description of what a young woman goes through when she joins. They see the various G. I. outfits, summer and winter, dress and fattigue. They see the locations of training centers and specialist training centers on a map. They see a list of the 155 jobs the Wacs have taken over, and most of the visitors marvel at the inclusion among them of such unlikely tasks as radio repair, truck driving, telephone and telegraph repair, motorcycle mechanics, toolroom keepers, theodolite observers, draftsmen, and camera technicians.

In orders from her commanding officer, Second Lieut. Beatrice Stroup devised and designed the exhibit without having had any previous experience or special training for this sort of work. "It is hard to say anything outstanding about the Wacs, she said today, "because there is nothing peculiar to them either in material or work. They do what the Army does. In this exhibit we just try to show how you get to be a Wac, what you do after you become a Wac, and how you live while you are a Wac."

Technician Fourth Class Sally Rowe is chief guide around the exhibit, and she learned her job while the show was enlightening some 300,000 visitors in Washington. It has come from there, at no little trouble, to aid recruiting efforts here in Boston and will go next to New York for a week's stay. A staff of 23 are traveling with it.

There is a typical squad room furnished with bunks and lockers, exactly duplicating those in real barracks. There is also a ward room where with rudiments of furniture the Wacs evolve a comfortable leisure-time living room. A divan emerges from the clever adaptation of two mattresses, one above the other, covered with a padded bunk coverlet, and with blanket rolls for back and ends. Three mess stools covered by a single khaki slip cover, also quilted, make a large and comfortable looking ottoman. They're nothing if not ingenious, these women in service.

Coincidentally with the opening of the exhibit here, Governor Saltonstall issued a statement encouraging Massachusetts women to enlist in what will be a unit serving under the State's own insignia. The Governor said:

"General Marshall has asked each governor in the United States to recruit volunteers for the Women's Army Corps to meet the emergency needs of the Army. I am eager to call upon Massachusetts people because there must be replacements for our Army's 70,000 casualties thus far in this war. Each new Wac will release a soldier for combat duty.

"Until Dec. 7, the Army has authorized the enlistment of state units bearing their distinctive insignia. State pride goes side by side with love of country. Massachusetts men and women have played a glorious part in all our wars, and I am sure they can be counted to meet the challenge of the present crisis.

"A statewide plan will make enlistment simpler. Watch for announcements in your own community. Let's send a Massachusetts contingent which will top them all."

# Women Voters of Boston Criticize Election Apathy

*Continued from Page 1*

for the three vacancies on the School Committee.

The information will be garnered from answers to questionnaires sent to the candidates Oct. 6, the day following the final date for withdrawal of nominations. In addition to the usual queries about the individual's occupation, education, and public record, each candidate is asked to answer two general questions about civic affairs.

Would-be Councilors are first questioned on what reorganization of the City departments in the interest of efficiency and economy they would recommend if elected, and second, what proposals would they have to ensure public safety, in view of the Finance Commission's recent report of inadequate fire prevention in Boston.

On the other hand, candidates for the School Committee were questioned about their stand on possible retrenchments in public school education because of the high cost for each pupil, and on the appointment of a Director of School Lunches, a new post which calls for the administration of school cafeterias.

In addition to this informational service, Miss Carroll said, the 600 members of the Boston League plan to continue their foreign policy drive which takes the shape of a sales talk by each member to her circle of acquaintances on the value of American postwar collaboration. While on the home front, discussion groups will be maintained on subsidies, price control and inflation.

## *Jays Store Holds Anniversary Party*

Last night all Jays 250 employees, including extras and part-time workers, were invited guests of the management at a dinner party at the Hotel Sheraton. Arthur P. Schier, President and Mrs. Marion Murr Meyer, Vice-President, received their guests in the ballroom which was attractively decorated in silvery tones suggested by the twenty-fifth anniversary of the store.

A number of lively skits were presented by the employees, under the direction of Mrs. Gladyce Kean, wedding consultant.

Each guest was presented with a sterling silver charm depicting the sitting silhouette trade mark surrounded by the identifying Jays border.

## Weather Reports

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

### Warmer

**Boston and Vicinity:** Warmer today than yesterday with light rain. Temperature tonight the same as last night; gentle winds.

**Maine**—Rain or drizzle today, ending in the southwest portion this evening. Rain or drizzle in north and east portions tonight, ending before morning. Little change in temperature.

**New Hampshire**—Rain or drizzle ending early this afternoon. Continued moderately cool today and cooler tonight, except near the coast.

**Vermont**—Rain or drizzle ending early this afternoon. Continued moderately cool today and cooler tonight.

**Massachusetts and Connecticut**—Rain or drizzle ending before noon and warmer today. Cooler in the west portion tonight.

**Rhode Island**—Rain or drizzle ending before noon and warmer today; cooler tonight.

**Eastport to Block Island**—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 1:52 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 2:17 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 2:34 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Monday, 3:03 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.


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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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# New England Zonta Clubs Convene in Boston Soon

**Women's Activities**

**By Alice Myers**

*Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

New England Zonta Clubs will hold their autumn regional conference at the Hotel Sheraton Oct. 9 and 10. Boston Zonta, of which Mrs. Claude U. Gilson is President, will be hostess, assisted by the neighboring clubs of Cambridge, Malden, Quincy, Framingham, Waltham, Salem, Somerville, and Newton.

Opening with a buffet luncheon on Saturday, the meeting will adjourn Sunday noon. Dr. Charlotte Whitton, Director of the Canadian Welfare Council and author of "Canadian Women in War Effort," will address the gathering at dinner Saturday night. Dr. Whitton has been Special Consultant to the Dominion Government on the movement of British children to Canada, and also to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

One of the honor guests will be Miss Suzanne Wilson, winner of the Amelia Earhart Aviation Scholarship sponsored by Zonta International. Formerly a junior meteorologist in the United States Weather Bureau, Miss Wilson is using her scholarship for advanced studies in that field at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

### Lectures on World Topics

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor's series of 24 lectures on world affairs, which begins Oct. 18, will give wives, families, and friends of the University Club an opportunity to follow closely the rapidly changing picture of the world. Mrs. Taylor, who has six sons and one daughter serving in the Army and Navy, has a background of travel in many countries as well as an acquaintance with persons of political prominence. She will speak on Monday mornings at 11:15 o'clock, following a social half hour. Mrs. Oliver G. Tinkham is chairman of the Lecture Committee and Mrs. Henry W. Merrill of the Hospitality Committee.

### Clubs Opening

The Brightelmstone Club, the Ipswich Woman's Club, and the Milton Woman's Club will all open their season on Monday with receptions for new members. Mildred Buchanan Flagg will speak at the Brightelmstone Club following dessert-coffee at 1:15 p. m. Mrs. Leroy Best, President, will conduct the meeting. "Speech and Personality" will be the subject of a talk by Helena Boll at the Ipswich Club's meeting at 7:45 p. m. Milton's new members are to be entertained with monologues by Marjorie Shepherd after a coffee hour at 1 o'clock. There will also be a flower exhibit in charge of Mrs. Harold B. Garland and the Conservation Committee.

### Other Monday Meetings

**Women's Republican Club of Cambridge**—Miss Janie Gordon Weltman will speak on "What the Women's Defense Corps Is Doing" and there will be a short picture on the Community War Fund. Mrs. Joseph M. McElroy will preside. The meeting is at 8 p. m. at 1,234 Massachusetts Avenue.

**Newton Smith College Club**—At the home of Mrs. Clark E. Woodward, 101 Home Street, Newton Centre, at 2:30 p. m. Miss Florence Snow, Secretary of the Smith College Alumnae Association, will give an illustrated talk on Wave training at Northampton. The Club hopes any Smith women who have recently become residents of the Newtons or near-by towns will come and get acquainted.

**Newton Centre Garden Club**—Annual meeting at 10 a. m. Prizes will be awarded for the best collection [one jar each of three varieties] of home-canned food.

**D. A. R.**—General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter at the home of Mrs. Norton Potter, 242 Tremont Street, South Braintree, 1:30 p. m. Miss Katherine Briggs, Chairman of the State Committee of American Indians, will speak; Mrs. Ralph Williams, Regent, presiding.


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Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"UNREALITY"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 136 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-5)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 381 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Broadway Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 88 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP — First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

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60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

# Harriman Moscow Post Completes Parley Setup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, wealthy industrialist and lend-lease "expediter" in London, has been nominated to be Ambassador to Moscow, thus completing United States preparations for the momentous conferences impending with Britain and Russia.

Mr. Harriman, who inherited a railroad fortune and became a successful businessman in his own right, will take with him to Russia years of experience in dealing with big men and a friendship already established with Premier Joseph Stalin.

He succeeds the retiring Admiral William H. Standley who recently arrived here to assist in laying the foundation for the coming tripartite conference either in Moscow or London.

Mr. Harriman's appointment follows the selection of another young businessman, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Chairman of the Board of United States Steel and Lend-Lease Administrator, to be Undersecretary of State. Mr. Stettinius was confirmed by the Senate Sept. 30. There has been talk that he, too, will accompany Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the conferences with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

**Frank Discussion Due**

Friends say that Mr. Hull is going to Europe ready to lay all cards on the table in a frank discussion of war and postwar questions.

Mr. Stettinius, if he goes along, and Mr. Harriman would be expected to back up the American attitude with hard-fisted business methods, they add, but Mr. Hull will not be lacking in any ability to "talk turkey" and insist that his counterparts do likewise.

Mr. Harriman attended Groton and Yale and then went to work for his father's principal interest, the Union Pacific Railroad, later becoming its Board Chairman. He made millions in shipbuilding, foreign mines, investment banking, and aviation.

**Career of Service**

His friendly attitude toward labor on the Union Pacific won him the reputation in Government circles of being one of the most liberal-minded men among the big industrialists. President Roosevelt named him to several jobs in the early New Deal days, including chief of the National Recovery Administration in New York State.

He was appointed lend-lease chief in London in February, 1941, and since then he has made nearly a score of Atlantic crossings, in addition to two trips to Moscow and two to the Middle East.

He headed the American group which went with Lord Beaverbrook and associates on the first joint mission to Moscow. He went with Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his last "second front" conference with Mr. Stalin. He was on hand when President Roosevelt met Mr. Churchill in midocean and was with Mr. Churchill in Washington, in Casablanca, and in the Middle East.

## Cartoons in the News of the Week

Smith, Detroit News

The Race of the Century

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

Knots in the Spaghetti

## Brown: Living Cost Declines

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, said yesterday the United States reached its wartime cost of living peak last May and that thereafter "for the first time since the war began, the cost of living stopped going up and started coming down."

In an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System marking the first anniversary of the Price and Wage Stabilization Act, Mr. Brown launched a nation-wide campaign to secure from housewives and retailers "the home-front pledge to pay no more than the top legal prices for the things you buy, and to charge no more when you sell."

"All over America today," Mr. Brown said, "you men and women—housewives, businessmen, retailers, war workers, farmers, and laborers—are telling us what you think of price control. You want it, and you intend to do your part to see that it works. We know now that with your support and that of your Representative in Congress we can continue successfully with the job."

## Spanish-Speaking People in States Of Southwest Gain by Fellowships

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The award of 15 fellowships designed to promote understanding and improve living conditions among the Spanish-speaking people of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the southern part of California was announced by Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, here today. The fellowships are offered by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs on the part of the people of the United States and will be administered by the Institute.

The southwestern section of the country was picked for the grants following charges of prejudice against the Spanish-speaking minorities of the region.

The fellowships are for study in the fields of the social sciences, education, medicine, agriculture, home economics and social work at an accredited North American university or professional school. The stipend provides for tuition and living expenses for the academic year. The intent of the grants is that the recipients will return to their own communities or to some other area in which there is a need for trained workers.

Winners for the coming academic year are Mrs. Zoila S. Causey, of Albuquerque, and Vidal Trujillo, of Taos, New Mexico; Elvira Chaparro of El Paso, Mrs. Eva G. Currie, Alicia E. Garcia and Arnulfo S. Martinez of Austin; Nelda Guerrero of San Antonio, Maria Estella Perez, of Brownsville, and John Fidel Rios of San Marcos, Texas; Louis A. Lobato and Michael A. Lopez of Alamosa, and J. Julian Samora of Monte Vista, Colo., and Carmen Nieto of Long Beach; Stephen A. Reyes of Pasadena and Celine Vasquez of Los Angeles, Calif.

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## Unpaid OPA 'Help' Allowed to Campaign

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Chester Bowles, General Manager of the Office of Price Administration, announced that members of local ration boards and unpaid OPA employees could do political campaign work and, subject to approval of OPA district directors, seek office themselves.

However, Mr. Bowles reiterated OPA's ban on political activity by paid employees and asked district offices to prohibit such activity by board members "wherever such activities conflict with public interest."

"In local communities there can be no hard or fast view on what political activities of board members are contrary to the public interest," he said in a statement. "District directors must guard jealously, however, the reputation of war price and rationing boards for the impartial administration of OPA regulations."

### *First Unit of Kind in WAC —Pacific Coast Chinese*

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (AP)—This new unit of the Women's Army Corps will be exclusive.

Capt. Margaret N. Horn, WAC recruiter, says all members of the unit, first of its type, will be Chinese girls from San Francisco's Chinatown.

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## Conversion to Coal Shelved by Shortage

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Oct. 2

Conversion of oil-burning heating equipment to coal is officially out as a Government fuel-control policy—due to the coal shortage.

The Office of Price Administration announced yesterday that the present relation of coal supplies to available oil makes it desirable to suspend the conversion program. It added, however, that consumers who converted to coal will not be allowed to reconvert to oil, except in extreme hardship cases.

## Newspaper Boys Greeted By Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the nation's newspaper boys yesterday that they are doing two important war jobs—studying to prepare themselves for good citizenship and helping make Americans the best-informed people in the world.

His greeting to the carriers on the eve of National Newspaper Boys Day was released by the Treasury's War Finance Division, which is sponsoring a "dimes for invasion" campaign to spur sales of war savings stamps.

"I am glad," Mr. Roosevelt said, "to send cordial greetings to the army of boys who deliver the newspapers to our homes throughout the country.

"They are doing two important war jobs at once—first in studying to prepare themselves for good citizenship in tomorrow's world, and second, in serving as a vital link in the process of news gathering and reporting that makes our people the best informed people in the world."

## Dewey's Tribute

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, a one-time newspaper delivery boy, praised yesterday the manner in which thousands of the boys are selling war stamps.

The Governor issued a statement on the eve of National Newspaper Boys' Day, today, when, backed by the International Circulation Managers' Association, the carriers are to inaugurate a special war stamp sales drive.

The Governor's statement, addressed to the Association, follows:

"Having delivered newspapers myself when I was a boy, I have great interest in and sympathy with the fine purpose of the circulation managers of the International Circulation Managers' Association.

"I join in your pride in the job they are doing. Theirs is an excellent way to learn the business lessons of democracy and its working. I am proud of them for the part they are playing in the war by selling defense stamps. My warmest wishes to these future citizens and the best of luck for their many sales."

### *Sisters Lose Bag; $1,300 Returned*

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The despair of two elderly women, one from Maine and one from Florida, found huddled on a park bench about midnight after losing a handbag containing more than $1,300, turned to joy when a bank clerk reported he had found the bag and money intact.

William J. Wright, father of three children, turned his find over to police and identified himself only when police insisted.

"The owner's name is in the bag," Mr. Wright said. "What does it matter who found it?"

The women, Mrs. Cora Stevens, of Tampa, Fla., owner of the bag, and her sister, Miss Emma Jane Lane of Kent's Hill, Maine, told police they became separated from a niece in the Pennsylvania Station while en route from Kent Hill to Mrs. Stevens' Florida home. They spent one night in a hotel, and, the next day, while wandering about the unfamiliar city, lost the bag.

### Big Canning by Church

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 2 (AP)—Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints have preserved 50,000,000 cans of foodstuffs this year—a billion ration-points worth.

## Prosperity Is Held Dependent On Helping Backward Nations

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—To maintain its high tempo of industrial activity after the war, this country must help the undeveloped nations of the world to produce more so that they may be able to buy more from us, according to Dr. John B. Condliffe, Research Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

"After this victory, there are new frontiers to be conquered—frontiers as challenging as those the Forty-niners crossed to open up the great lands of the West Coast." Dr. Condliffe declared in one of the "Beyond Victory" series of radiocasts sponsored by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and heard over Station WNYC here last night. The same radiocast will be heard in the Boston area over Station WORL oon Sunday, Oct. 3.

"From an economist's point of view, one of these frontiers is the task of building up the world's undeveloped countries, especially those which border the Pacific Basin, and those which lie to the South of us," Dr. Condliffe, also a member of the economic intelligence service of the League of Nations, said.

"It would help to keep American factories running if we could develop foreign markets to absorb the output of American industry after the war. Our best chance to do this lies in helping these undeveloped countries of the world. Take China, for instance. It is 22 years now since the great leader of the Chinese Revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, suggested that one of the best ways to maintain employment in the United States was to help China build roads and railroads. His argument was quite sound after the last war. It is still sound.

"There is a great field for similar development in Latin America, in India, in the East Indies and in many other regions which have lagged behind in what we think of an industrial progress.

"We have developed our industries to a point where they can produce much more than can be consumed within the United States. To keep them operating at a high level after the war, we must help the economically backward countries to produce more. If we want these people to buy more from us, it doesn't do us any good in the long run just to lend them money. They must be able to produce more so that they have their own means to buy from us, and to pay us with products they have and we need."

### *Jolson Reports AEF Lacks Films*

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Al Jolson reported yesterday that fighting men abroad were "so hungry" for entertainment they even patched pieces of film together to make complete reels, and his report brought a demand from the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry for a complete investigation.

Mr. Jolson, who returned Sept. 30 from two months in Africa and Sicily, his fourth overseas tour, said he had heard many complaints about entertainment, "especially about the movies."

"They want more musical films. Some of the ones they have are so worn that the sound is all garbled. I thought I was listening to Arabic instead of English in some that I sat through," the actor said.

Commenting on the remarks, Francis S. Harmon, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry, said "reports of serious film deficiencies ou[t] demand immediate attention of the War Department and such remedial action as a complete investigation by Government authorities may warrant."

### Fatal Mishaps Exceed U. S. War Casualties

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Accidents on the nation's home front, since Pearl Harbor, have caused more fatalities than the number of American casualties on all battle fronts, the National Safety Council said.

Since Dec. 7, 1941, accidental fatalities among wartime workers, on and off the job, totaled 80,000, with 7,000,000 injured, the Council said. It reported casualties to the United States armed forces included about 20,000 killed, 28,000 wounded, and 32,000 missing.

"In the face of this situation, it is evident that safety still has a big job to do before it carries out its wartime assignment from President Roosevelt to reduce accidents that delay victory," said the Council's Executive Vice-President, Ned H. Dearborn.

He said that the nation's safety leaders will meet here next week to discuss ways to reduce the home front toll and thus "save manpower for warpower." The theme of the meeting will be "Stop Accidents—Speed Victory."

### Racial Segregation Spread Is Opposed

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Urban League says "the spread of racial segregation must be vigorously opposed by responsible community leadership."

In a 15-point program for interracial co-operation, the organization said, "northern citizens must not thoughtlessly adopt a way of life which already has worked unquestionable harm to both whites and Negroes in southern states."

The program also called for a "higher type of social education" among members of the Negro race and a strengthening of medical and health services to the Negro population. One of the 15 points asked that "industrial management, organized labor, and Government share a common responsibility for protecting Negro workers against undue hardship in the release of workers from their present wartime jobs."

## Compromise On 'Dad' Draft Under Study

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana threatened talk-tired colleagues with two more four-hour speeches next week if Administration leaders propose "a meaningless substitute" for his bill to halt induction of prewar fathers.

His measure doomed by the influence of the Generals, Senator Wheeler said he would "leave it to history to determine whether I am right."

As the Senate recessed until Monday, majority leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, continued conferences with sponsors of substitute measures looking to a vote next week on a compromise bill.

"I talked two days this week," Senator Wheeler told a reporter. "I am ready to talk two more days next week, if necessary unless the Administration acts to drive draft dodgers and slackers out of Government and war plants.

"The administrative officials can act or the Administration leaders in Congress can bring in legislation that will accomplish that result.

"The American people, however, are entitled to assurance that more fathers will not be taken while single men hold soft desk jobs."

Action may be taken Monday on proposals by Senators Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio in an effort to work out a compromise.

Senator Bailey's bill would deny deferment to draft-age nonfathers holding Government jobs unless they are indispensable or physically incapacitated, and restrict the assignment of Army and Navy commissioned officers to noncombat duty in Washington unless they are parents.

Senator Taft's plan would prohibit further occupational deferments of men under 30 in either Government or industry unless the Selective Service Director approves.

### *Carolinian Grits Teeth—No Grits*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Things have come to a sorry pass in South Carolina's Fifth District, says Representative James P. Richards—hominy grits are not to be had.

The habit of eating grits three times a day is an old Carolina custom, said Mr. Richards in mournfully telling the House that "they have disappeared from store shelves" and pleading that something be done about ceiling prices or whatever is the matter.

"Deprive us of anything except our grits," he implored. "Take away most of our gasoline, and tell us when we can buy a pair of shoes and a pound of sugar, when we can kill our hogs and drive our automobiles."

He concluded on a note of hope: "I believe that in some way the grits bottleneck can be broken and that we can win the war and have grits, too."

### Maps of U. S. Troops In Venezuela Wrong?

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 2 (AP)—The National Press Office said that maps printed in foreign newspapers, on the basis of information supplied by Gen. George C. Marshall, showing United States troops in Venezuela, were in error.

Confusion probably arose from the assignment of an American Military Mission here to teach Venezuelan artillerymen, but it left last March, the Office added in a statement.

[The arrival of American forces in Venezuela March 12, 1942, was reported among other United States Army movements in a map made public by General Marshall at Washington Sept. 8].

## Would-Be Experts Ready For Open 'Tax Season'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The open season for tax ideas is starting.

They'll fly thick and fast for some time. The figures will sound pretty harsh to the taxpayer, although by now he must be convinced that his tax bill will be stiff.

But there seems to be little inclination in Congress to try to raise as much money by taxation as the Administration has asked.

In all tax debates there's bound to be a lot of smoke before the fire really starts.

The usual routine involves several months of exploring and debating ideas before final Congressional operation on your pocketbook.

There'll be talk about 30 per cent—above exemptions—withholding deductions from pay checks, about doubling surtax rates, postwar rebates or compulsory savings, combination of present taxes, various plans for sales taxes, increased levies on luxuries, and what not.

**George Cites Possibility**

As one starting point, Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, has pointed the way which may be taken if the financing problem is approached by customary channels. That would be through some raising of rates, lowering of exemptions, and the often-suggested elimination of the earned income credit now allowed on the normal income tax.

To raise an additional $10,000,000,000, Senator George said these things would be required:

Retain the 6 per cent normal tax.

Double the surtax in the lowest bracket, making it 26 per cent (but eliminate the Victory tax).

Eliminate the earned income credit.

**Typical Case**

Lower the exemption for a married couple to $1,000, plus $300 for each dependent (but leave the single person's exemption at $500).

Such a program would produce a combined tax of 32 per cent on the lowest bracket—the first $2,000 of taxable income.

What would this mean in a typical case?

Take a married man with two children, making $60 a week. If he has an average amount of deductions for church, charity, taxes and interest paid, his 2943 tax bill, including net victory tax, amounts to about $240.

Under the possible program outlined by Senator George, this same man's 1944 tax would be about $400. And, of course, he still would have to pay off in 1944 and 1943 the uncanceled 25 per cent of his 1942 taxes.

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Chandler's Street Floor

# Experts to Confer Over Bay State Postwar Plans

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Massachusetts' race to be the first of the 48 states to seek Federal funds for a concrete program of postwar construction and rehabilitation will reach its climatic stage at a conference of planning experts, builders, engineers and public officials to be held at the Hotel Statler, Nov. 5.

Announced today by the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, the convention aims to correlate and blueprint postwar plans for new highways, public works, housing and civic improvements upon which isolated groups have been working independently of each other for several months. The Contractors Association is a representative organization of engineers, builders and large-scale contractors.

An indication of the advanced stage which Massachusetts has reached in its efforts to lead the nation in postwar planning is found in the Association's statement that the conference will be attended by most, if not all of the New England governors. How the Commonwealth will obtain Federal funds for building highways, rebuilding blighted residential districts and otherwise improving its civic advantages will be explained by Maj.-Gen. Phillip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, and the convention's leading speaker.

The Association contemplates a one-day conference, starting with a noonday luncheon and ending with a dinner and evening session in the main Statler ballroom. Not only a plan, but definite action towards the relief of unemployment after the war is expected to be announced at the conference.

Mindful of the fact that Governor Saltonstall already has an emergency public works committee drafting postwar plans, and that labor, architects, builders and realtors have groups at work on plans of their own, the Contractors Association has invited representatives of each inividual planning organization to address the conference.

Among the speakers will be Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works, who has mapped a working plan for highway construction, Prof. Henry Lafavour, Chairman of the Governor's Emergency Public Works Committee; Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Tresaurer of the Building Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston; Isidor Slotnik, President of the Associated Contractors; Richard J. Shaw, President of the Massachusetts Association of Architects, and a prominent figure in real estate circles to be announced.

More than 1,000 persons are expected to answer the conference call for alertness in anticipating postwar needs when millions of young men must be shifted from war to peacetime production. At the same time, the Building Associates foresee an opportunity for the Commonwealth to use Federal funds for the elimination of blight and wastefulness in industry and government that has accumulated over the last 100 years in large cities.

Beyond that perspective, there is the realization in realty circles that something must be done to halt the disturbing trend of decentralization which is sapping residential integrity and industrial vitality of large metropolitan areas. Realtors will offer a program of rehousing for blighted neighborhoods as one solution to population migrations into the suburbs.

Road building will be fitted into the master plan not only as a means of relieving traffic congestion and keeping through traffic out of the population centers but as an important feature of employment when the boys come home. State-wide or long-distance highways will be the chief consideration, since these offer the greatest incentive to long-term employment.

Into this grandiose layout of expert knowledge gathered over the last quarter of a century by varied research agencies will creep the inevitable problems of smoke nuisance, introduction of new materials and methods of construction, public housing, automobile parking conditions and zoning.

## Released Japanese-Americans Hard at Work

Charles E. Mace; Tom Parker

**Former Residents of Relocation Camps Out to Prove Worth to United States**

**Left: Typical of Japanese-Americans released from relocation centers is Mrs. Ayako Kasai, formerly of Colusa, Calif., now employed painting figurines for a Chicago firm. Right: Kay Nakadoi, Japanese-American youth from the Tule Lake center, now at work as a farm hand near Chicago.**

# Temporary Full State Aid To Aged Ordered by Rotch

By John Bond
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Local welfare boards throughout Massachusetts have been ordered to continue full aid to old-age assistance cases on their roles until such time as it has been determined whether financially able children are contributing to the support of their parents, it was disclosed at the State House today.

The order to local boards was contained in a letter by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, following receipt of many complaints that the new old-age assistance law, putting "teeth" in the provision that financially able children shall contribute to the support of their parents, was working a hardship.

Earlier this week the special commission making a study of old-age assistance administration in Massachusetts complained that elderly persons were receiving curtailed allotments due to disputes over the financial ability of children to support their parents.

Commissioner Rotch's action, State House observers pointed out, is in keeping with his philosophy of public welfare which is that people should be taken care of on the basis of their needs and not because they fall into this class or that.

**Rotch Explains Stand**

Explaining his theory of welfare to this writer recently Commissioner Rotch posed the question: "What is the difference between a man 64 and a man 65 in the matter of need?"

"The man or woman who has not reached the age of 65 may receive much less than the minimum of $30 or $40 granted to persons 65 or older according to their situation, although their needs may be identical," the Commissioner explained.

"Similarly," Mr. Rotch suggested, "the elderly person with financially able children may still be in dire need if payments from the offspring are not forthcoming."

Notwithstanding a deep-rooted desire to see human needs met, Commissioner Rotch, as head of the State Department of Public Welfare, has frequently been the object of much criticism during the four years since his appointment by Governor Saltonstall.

As to the validity of the criticism, some raise a question, since most of it has come from the large and vocal group comprising those receiving old-age assistance and, for the most part, has been concerned with his strict interpretation of the law regarding old-age benefits.

Commissioner Rotch's interest in human welfare stems from several years with the American Red Cross during and after World War I. For five of those years he served as New England Division Manager of the Red Cross, succeeding James Jackson at that post.

A native of New Bedford, Mass., Commissioner Rotch comes from an old New England family whose ancestors had much to do with establishment of the whaling industry in that colorful seacoast town.

**Quaker Background**

The Rotch family came to New Bedford from Nantucket where they also engaged in whaling. The Commissioner's great, great, great grandfather, an ardent Quaker, had his whaling fleet destroyed by both sides during the American Revolution because of his noncombatant status as a member of that Church. Following the war he sailed the first ship flying the American flag in British waters.

Later generations down to Commissioner Rotch's own father became very prosperous in the cotton textile industry with which they had much to do in establishing in New Bedford.

Arthur G. Rotch was educated in the schools of New Bedford, Milton Academy, and at Harvard College where he graduated in the class of 1903. He returned to the College for two additional years to study landscape architecture which profession he followed for five years in New York and later in Boston.

From 1922 when he severed his connection with the Red Cross until 1934 when he was appointed to the first of two Federal Government posts in Massachusetts, Mr. Rotch was engaged in social work with a number of private agencies. At one time he was on 16 boards of welfare agencies and hospitals.

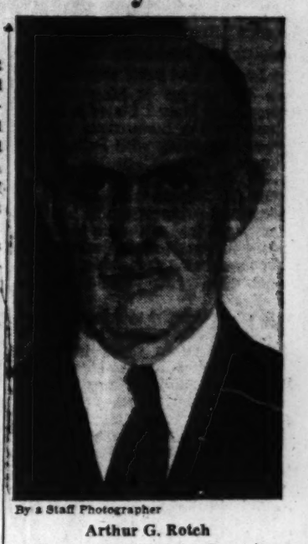
**Prominent in Fund**

Mr. Rotch played an important part in establishing the first Greater Boston emergency fund, forerunner of the Community Fund. He has been a member of the board of the Greater Boston Federation since it was established and is now a Vice-Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Fund.

A registered Republican, Mr. Rotch considers himself an independent in matters political. His service as State Administrator of the ERA and the WPA brought him into close association with the New Deal with much of whose social legislation he is in high accord.

There is real independence of thinking in the Rotch household in Lakeville, Mass., where the family maintains its legal residence. Mrs. Rotch, one of the founders of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, is a registered Democrat.

The Rotches have four daughters. Katherine is a Wac stationed at Las Vegas, Nev., Lydia has a pilot's license and is a member of the Civil Air Patrol, Phoebe is employed in New York City, and Helen Morgan Buxton is the wife of a Navy lieutenant stationed at Annapolis.



By a Staff Photographer

**Arthur G. Rotch**

Massachusetts State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

## Loan Quota In Bay State Believed Met

In the counting houses only, perhaps, in the late hours will it become known whether Massachusetts has exceeded its Third Was Loan quota of $783,000,000. Today, however, the State War Finance Committee believed that by midnight tonight when the drive ends Massachusetts will go over its quota.

As of this morning Massachusetts had subscribed a total of $744,000,000, or 95 per cent of its quota, the third largest in the nation. Because of the time lag between bond subscriptions and the accounting by issuing institutions the amount of bond sales made today would not become known until a late hour.

As an impetus to putting the Third War Loan over however, most bond issuing agencies in the State will be open until a late hour today to sell War Bonds.

The Committee announced that the 26 Federal Savings and Loan Associations in Massachusetts had bought $12,000,000 in the Third Loan, more than twice its established $5,000,000 quota.

To stimulate last-minute sales the Third War Loan's two caravans that have toured most of Massachusetts will make their first joint appearance and final performance today at 3 p. m. on Boston Common.

Twenty pieces of mechanized equipment in the New England Sector Army Bond Cavalcade will be drawn up as evidence of where bond dollars are going. Stage and musical specialties by soldier-members of the Cavalcade, which includes a contingent of Wacs, will be a feature of the afternoon program. Sharing honors with this group will be the wounded heroes caravan, sponsored by the Marine Corps, the Navy, and the Red Cross.

## Cambridge Plan E Originator to Run

Chandler W. Johnson, of Cambridge, originator of the Plan E proportional representation government of that city, has announced his candidacy for the new Cambridge City Council in the November election.

In a statement today Mr. Johnson, who resides at 44 Shepard Street, proposed a five-point plan for Cambridge during his campaign. He will ask (1) to reorganize the City's departments; (2) to broaden the scope of the existing postwar planning commissions; (3) to appoint an impartial committee to study the police problem with the object of reducing juvenile delinquency; (4) to reappoint Col. John B. Atkinson as City Manager; and (5) to reduce the salary of the members of the City Council.

## About 125 Japanese-Americans Now Work and Study in N. E.

By Pearl Strachan
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

New England people feel that those Americans with Japanese faces whose loyalty to their native land is vouched for by the Federal Bureau of Investigation can be trusted as employees or students. This is evident in the report of Roger F. Clapp, area supervisor for the War Relocation Authority, whose Boston office has made contacts for about 125 citizens of Japanese descent with New England employers and educational institutions.

A typical New Englander in every way, Mr. Clapp points out that the citizenship rights of the refugees who come to his department from the relocation centers in the West are as inviolable as those of any other native, himself, for example. There appears to be little difficulty placing those who are seeking work, especially those who are trained in agriculture.

**Younger Ones Get to East**

It is mostly the younger generation who get as far as the East Coast. Many of the older people, who still think of California as home, stop in the Middle West. Of about 18,000 thus far released from the centers, nearly 9,000 are at work in the beet fields.

Perhaps a third of the Japanese-Americans who reached Massachusetts are enrolled as college students. They are, like any other citizens, quite on their own. Whatever funds they possess in western banks are handled by mail. Government representatives act as property custodians for them. There was, of course, considerable loss on the part of those who, in the hysteria of evacuation, disposed of their property in a hurry.

Local employers thus far have reported complete satisfaction. The Cambridge firm, for example, which took on George, whose real name is withheld, states he is doing an excellent job and making a definite contribution to the war effort. He is an experienced fleet mechanic, born in California, where he attended public schools. His luggage consisted chiefly of 500 pounds of books on technical subjects.

Agnes, who was recently graduated from a West Coast high school, wished to become a nurse and was taken on for training at a hospital in Hartford, Conn. Rose, her sister, is a secretary for a Boston social agency, and Rose's husband is in the United States Army, assigned to the training school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**What Recent Arrivals Do**

Between 20 and 30 arrived in Boston last month. One young man got a job as second gardener in some Belmont nurseries. Another entered a Massachusetts hotel as bellhop and teletypist combined. A third, who had his Master's Degree from the University of California, was eager to learn the transportation business from the ground up and took a humble job in a shipping room.

Farm hands, dental technicians, truck drivers, laboratory workers, mechanics are among those arriving on the East Coast. None of them, says Mr. Clapp, has shown any resentment at being plucked from their homes and required to begin life among strangers. They indicate that if that is necessary to co-operate with the war effort they are ready to do it cheerfully.

The evacuees prefer the northern to the southern states, for they are reluctant to complicate further the racial problems. In Philadelphia the Quakers, who have charge of student relocation there, have interested church and social service groups in helping them to obtain higher education. The Japanese-Americans are free to travel anywhere in the country except in California.

About 110,000 altogether were brought out of that state. When demands are received for workers, at the office of the Relocation Authority, the information is forwarded to the centers, and persons interested in applying for the jobs available make their contacts directly with prospective employers. People who ask Mr. Clapp if these applicants speak English are told that he envies some of them their accomplishment in that direction.

In most cases, when one of these new workers appears in a factory some person will telephone the F. B. I. That Bureau, obligated to investigate, usually has all the necessary information, for it works in close co-operation with the Relocation Authority.

## R. I. Strikers Get Deadline Of Tomorrow

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2 (AP)—Rhode Island truck drivers—out on strike since last Monday—today were considering a War Labor Board directice setting tomorrow, Oct. 3, as the deadline for the end of the work stoppage.

The back-to-work directive, issued in Washington yesterday, declared that strikers failing to heed the older would face cancellation of draft deferments and withholding of certificates of availability for other employment.

Last night a radio appeal for an immediate return to work was issued by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, head of the First Service Command, who told the strikers that the "Government has great powers to protect you, or if necessary, to get the work done by other means."

"The work must be done," he said, and added, it will be done."

General Miles was joined in his appeal by Rhode Island Governor J. Howard McGrath who assured truck drivers that men returning to work would be protected from attack, and by Edward Quirk, President of the local of the American Federation of Labor Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, who asked an immediate end of the strike for the "good of the union."

## *Ration Dates For Consumers*

**Meat, Butter, Etc.**—Today—Red stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 will expire. "A" and "B" stamps of Book No. 3 also expire at midnight.

Today—Brown stamps "A," "B," and "C" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid. "C" stamps expire on Oct. 30.

Oct. 3—Brown "D" stamps become valid; Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and today when the final sets of red stamps expire.

**Sugar**—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

**Canned Goods**—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire.

Today—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" stamps become valid; expire Nov. 20.

**Gasoline**—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Fuel Oil**—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

**Shoes**—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

**Stoves**—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires**—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

## A. F. of L. Boston Convention to Get Lewis Application for Readmittance

John L. Lewis is to submit his application for readmittance of his United Mine Workers Union into the American Federation of Labor to the national convention in Boston which begins Monday, it became known today.

Yesterday, Mr. Lewis announced this action thus putting an end to speculation that he was going to withdraw his application.

According to William Green, President of the A. F. of L., the Lewis application is part of the Executive Council report which will be referred to a resolutions committee. The committee is scheduled to hear testimony and then make a report to the delegates in Boston. Such action is not expected to come to the convention floor until its second week.

Head of the resolutions committee of the A. F. of L. is Matthew Woll, who is generally believed to support the Lewis application.

Possible stumbling block to the success of the Mine Workers' application is the invasion by U. M. W.'s District 50 of a number of A. F. of L. jurisdictions.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Sunday**

A concert by Maria van Delden, soprano, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

"Exploring the Museum" will be the subject of Miss Adlow's 3 p. m. lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts to be followed at 4 p. m. by the Victory Concert in the Tapestry Gallery for members of the armed forces and guests.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the church edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, 8 p. m.

**Monday**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m.

**Tuesday**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the church edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 5**
**Radio Timetable: Page 5**

## Malden Major Gets Post

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Oct. 2—Major Dennis P. Sullivan, former Superintendent of Public Works in Malden, has been named camp Operations and Training Officer to succeed Lieut. Col. John H. Lucas, who was retired yesterday.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# Entertainment Timetable

## Plays

**Quincy**—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. (Last day.)

**Plymouth**—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyles. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Boston Opera House**—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. (Last day.)

**Shubert**—"The Skin of Our Teeth," by Thornton Wilder. Starring Gladys George. 8:30. (Last day.)

**Wilbur**—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva La Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Copley**—"Charley's Aunt," by Brandon Thomas. Featuring Allen Kearns and Marjorie Peterson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

## Music

*Tomorrow*

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**—First Boston recital by Maria Van Delden, soprano, Walter Taussig, accompanist. 2.

## Films in Boston

**Esquire**—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:40, 6:00, 9:18. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:15, 4:40, 7:50.

**Exeter**—"Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

**Fenway**—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

**Keith Memorial**—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

**Kenmore**—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 3, 6, 9:30. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:30, 4:80, 8.

**Majestic**—"Always a Bridesmaid," the Andrews Sisters. Stage Shows: 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

**Metropolitan**—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5, 7:15, 9:30.

**Modern**—"Watch on the Rhine." Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

**Orpheum**—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:30, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes; 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

**Paramount**—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

**RKO-Boston**—"Gals, Incorporated," Harriet Hilliard, Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 9:40, 11:45 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:05, 8:15, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:55, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20.

**Scollay**—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

**South Station Theater**—"Don't Look Now," "Broadway to Dimout," "Passing Parade," "Speaking of Animals," "All-American Band," "Kennedy the Great." Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.

**State**—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Dangerous Blonde," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

**Telepix**—"Broadway Night Life," "Jiu-jitsu for Women," "Music by Nathaniel Shilkret," "Lake Placid," "John Nesbitt Oddity," "Popeye," "Aztecs of Mexico with Fitzpatrick," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

**Uptown**—"Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:20, 4:35, 7:55. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:33, 5:50, 9:07.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

## Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Wiedler. Continuous. 1-11.

**Allston**—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michael O'Shea. "Wagon Tracks West." Bill Elliot. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton. "Aerial Gunner," Chested Morris, Richard Arlen.

**BELMONT—Belmont**: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "Lost Horizon," Pat O'Brien, Constance Bennett. "Sing for Your Supper," Roy Rogers.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.

**Coolidge Corner**: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. Continuous. 2-11.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. 2, 8.

**Harvard**: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

**University**: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester**: "Girls in Chains," Arline Judge, Roger Clark. "Secret Enemy," Craig Stevens.

**Codman Square**: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. Continuous from 1:45.

**Franklin**: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. Continuous from 1.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton. 2:10, 5:35, 9:05. "Madmen," Patricia Morison, John Carradine. 4:03, 7:34.

**Park**: "Action in the Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton. Continuous from 1:30.

**Hyde Park**: "The Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. "The Lone Prairie," Russell Hayden, Bob Wills. 1:30, 7.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Murphy. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "Background to Danger," George Raft. 2:15, 8:15. "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick. 3:35, 9:35.

**MALDEN — Granada**: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:46, 6:04, 9:22. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:30, 4:48, 8:06.

**Mystic**: "Thumbs Up." Brenda Joyce, Elsa Lanchester. 2:15, 5:30, 8:25. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

**Maplewood**: "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. 3:20, 6:28, 9:27. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2:22, 5:21, 8:20.

**Orpheum**: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Sabu. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowell, Preston Foster. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

**Strand**: "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters. 1:45, 4:55, 7:55.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. Continuous from 1.

**MEDFORD—Medford**: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 6:40.

**Fellsway**: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount**: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Wings Over the Pacific," Inez Cooper, Edward Norris. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

**Strand**: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 2, 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "Tonight We Raid Calais," "Hi Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers, Jane Frazee.

**Capitol and Ball Square**: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott, Anne Shirley. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield**: "Captive Wild Woman," John Carradine, Evelyn Ankers. 2:07, 7:52. "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis, Anne Shirley. 3:22, 9:07.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous. 2-11.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens.

**Coolidge**: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. Also Short Subjects and News.

**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse**: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott, Anne Shirley. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester**: "The Avengers," Richard Richardson, D. Kerr. "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michael O'Shea.

**WINTHROP — Winthrop**: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 2:30, 7:50.

## Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Yankee Doodle Doo, with Vic Oliver, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg. 1.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Theatreland's Tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

**For Sunday, October 3**

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Boy's Brigade Diamond Jubilee. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call—People to People. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSL, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Answering You." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.**


## Another Kennard Heads Jewelers

John S. Kennard, long associated with Hodgson Kennard Company, has been appointed its President, following the retirement of Edgard W. Hodgson, it was announced today. With the change in presidency the company will now bear the name of Kennard & Company.

Mr. Kennard is the fourth generation of Kennard to serve New England as a fine jeweler. He is a certified gemologist and well established to carry out the family tradition.

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America's Greatest Baritone
with JOHN NESBITT
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STATION WBZ
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Tomorrow AT 2:30
Eastern War Time

Jordan Marsh
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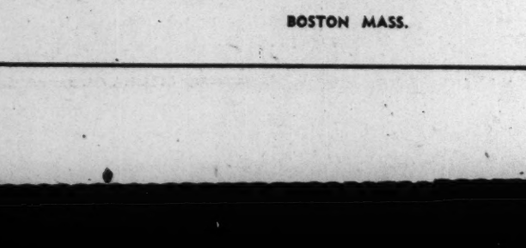
OFFERS A $200,000 STOCK FOR $60,000

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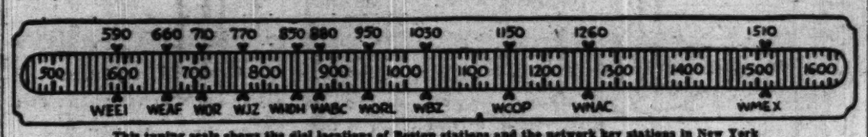
BOSTON MASS.


# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | Theater of Today; | Newscast | News; Man on the Farm | Army-Navy House Party | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | Ralph Bellamy | Bond Wagon Quiz | Man on the Farm; News | Army-Navy House Party | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | "Stars Over Holly- | National Farm and Home | National Urban League.. | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | wood": drama | Hour: talk; music | "Listen to Liebert" | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | Dick Powell; Mar- | N. E. Sector Soldiers' | Sketches in Melody | News service | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 | tha Tilton; songs, | Show: Music; drama; | Sketches in Melody | Bob Astor's Orch. | Italian Quarter Hour |
| 1:30 | News service | guest speakers | All Out for Victory | Musical Roundup | Parade of Bands |
| 1:45 | Army Relief Letter | Fishermen's Pgm; news | News service | Treasury Star Parade | Parade of Bands |
| 2:00 | David Cheskin's Or. | Musical program | Roy Shield & Company | Band Parade | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 | David Cheskin's Or. | Musical program | Roy Shield & Company | Brown-Holy Cross foot- | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 | Colgate-Army f'ball | Women in Blue: Variety | Roy Shield & Company | ball game | Leatherneck Parade |
| 2:45 | Colgate-Army foot- | Women in Blue: Variety | Northwestern - Michigan | Brown-Holy Cross foot- | News service |
| 3:00 | ball game | Men, Machines & Victory | football game | ball game | Camp Edwards-Harvard |
| 3:15 | Colgate-Army foot- | Notre Dame-Georgia | Northwestern - Michigan | Brown-Holy Cross foot- | football game |
| 3:30 | ball game | Tech football game | football game | ball game | Camp Edwards-Harvard |
| 3:45 | Colgate-Army foot- | Notre Dame-Georgia | Northwestern - Michigan | Brown-Holy Cross foot- | football game |
| 4:00 | ball game | Tech football game | football game | ball game | Camp Edwards-Harvard |
| 4:15 | Colgate-Army foot- | Notre Dame-Georgia | Northwestern - Michigan | Brown-Holy Cross foot- | football game |
| 4:30 | ball game | Tech football game | football game | ball game | Camp Edwards-Harvard |
| 4:45 | Colgate-Army game | Notre Dame-Georgia | Northwestern - Michigan | Brown-Holy Cross f'ball | football game |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Tech football game | football game | Sports Comments | Alvino Rey's Orch. |
| 5:15 | Follies; Quartet | Notre Dame-Georgia | Northwestern - Michigan | Sports Matinee | Jan Savitt's Orch. |
| 5:30 | 'Mother & Dad': dr | Ted Fiorito's Orchestra. | Three Suns Trio | Sports Comments | Eddy Duchin's Orch. |
| 5:45 | 'Mother & Dad': dr | Ted Fiorito's Orchestra. | Curt Massey and Co. | "Ten Pin Topics" | News service |
| 6:00 | "Page One"; news. | Treasury Star Parade | News; "I Sustain the | News service | Sports news |
| 6:15 | Chats About Dogs. | Newscast | Wings"; Capt. G. Miller | Sports; Music | Light Classics; music |
| 6:30 | "Musically Yours" | Sports program | Football Roundup | Musical Rendezvous | Sports; Music Interlude |
| 6:45 | World Today; news | Leon Henderson | N. Rockwell's Neighbors | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | The Man Behind | "What's New?"; Variety; | "For This We Fight"; | Weekly Visit American | 'Revival Echoes': speaker |
| 7:15 | the Gun: drama | Dinah Shore; Ruth Hus- | Postwar Transportation. | Eagle Club in London. | 'Revival Echoes': speaker |
| 7:30 | People's Platform | sey; Louis Kaufman; | "Ellery Queen"; drama. | Concert Album | Anne Nigro, pianist |
| 7:45 | War in the Pacific | Red Barber; dr.; com. | "Ellery Queen"; drama. | Fred Lang, news | Lest We Forget |
| 8:00 | Correction, Please; | Roy Porter, news | "Abie's Irish Rose"; com | "California Melodies"; | Religious program |
| 8:15 | J. McWilliams, mc. | Message of Israel | "Abie's Irish Rose"; com | Maxine Gray, songs; or. | Religious program |
| 8:30 | "Inner Sanctum"; | Message of Israel | "Truth or Consequences" | "Foreign Assignments"; | Musical Comedy Gems |
| 8:45 | Mystery dr.; news | Music of the Masters | Ralph Edwards, cond. | dramatic series | Dimes for Invasion |
| 9:00 | 'Your Hit Parade'; | Music of the Masters | National Barn Dance; | Chicago Theater; Marion | Classical Album: Brahms |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | Anthony Bruno's Orch., | comedy; songs; orch. | Claire; John Dudley; | Double Concerto |
| 9:30 | Orch.; vocalists | Jerry Wald's Orchestra | "Can You Top This?"; | 'HMS Pinafore' medley; | Classical Album: Brahms |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night | Dance Orchestra; Sports | comedy quiz | orchestra; chorus; talk | Double Concerto |
| 10:00 | Serenade"; music. | John Gunther, news | "Million Dollar Band"; | John B. Hughes, news. | News service |
| 10:15 | Groucho Marx; so- | Harry Green's Orchestra | Dick Stabile guest con. | "Saturday Night Bond- | Treasury Star Parade. |
| 10:30 | loists; guests | The Symphonette, with | Stars & Stripes; Musical | wagon"; variety drama | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | Andre Michalopoulos | M. Piastro, conductor | Show, Fort Worth, N.Y. | Musical Roundup | Hal McIntyre's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; World War II | News | News; Baseball scores. | News service | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 11:15 | News; news anal'sis | Club Fiesta; music | Drama by Olmstead | Lionel Hampton's Orch. | Raymond Scott's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Rideout; Jack Ed- | Fishermen's program | Music You Want | "Halls of Montezuma"; | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | wards' Or.; organ. | Pat Sands' Orch. | Music You Want | Marine Corps show | Music; News |

## Sunday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | News; organ | Morning Musicale | Invitation to the Waltz, | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | Organ Fantasies | Religious program | News service | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 | Uncle Elmer's Song | Religious program | Boone County Neighbors | Petite Musicale | Religious program |
| 8:45 | Circle | "The Breakfast Table" | Boone County Neighbors | News service | News service |
| 9:00 | News of the World | Newscast | World News Roundup | Religious program | "Your Singing Minister" |
| 9:15 | E. Power Biggs: | Variety Music: Samuel | Church School of Air | Religious program | Religious program |
| 9:30 | Stradivarius Q'r't's | Fisher, conductor | The Melody's the Thing | Sunday Morning Sere- | Religious program |
| 9:45 | Religious program. | Variety Music | This Is Freedom; Organ | nade | Gems of Melody |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air. | Israel Varieties: drama. | National Radio Pulpit | Religious program | Gems of Melody |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air. | Israel Varieties: drama. | National Radio Pulpit | Religious program | "Music in the Modern |
| 10:30 | Wings Over Jordan. | Park Street Church | Words and Music | Southland Echoes: choir | Manner" |
| 10:45 | Wings Over Jordan. | Services; speaker | Words and Music | Concert Miniatures | Services From The Moth- |
| 11:00 | News; "Everybody's | Park Street Church | Rhapsody of the Rockies | Service from Cathedral | er Church, The First |
| 11:15 | Church"; speaker. | Services; speaker | Rhapsody of the Rockies | Church of St. Paul; | Church of Christ, Sci- |
| 11:30 | Invitation to Learn- | Park Street Church | Harmony Hall | speaker | entist, in Boston, |
| 11:45 | ing; guest speakers | Services; speaker | Network program | Cath. Church of St. Paul | Massachusetts |
| 12:00 | News service | Weekly War Journal | News; NBC Concert Or. | Reviewing Stand: Home | News report |
| 12:15 | Texas Rangers | World Wide News | B. Leopold Spitalny, con | Front Casualties | Carmen Miranda, songs. |
| 12:30 | Trans-Atlantic Call: | WHDH Music Hall | 'That They Might Live': | Religious program | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "People to People" | WHDH Music Hall | Red Cross dramatization | Religious program | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | Beacon St. Window. | WHDH Music Hall | News | News service | The Balbo Playhouse |
| 1:15 | Studio Program | WHDH Music Hall | Camp Wheeler Program | Political talk | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 | Edward R. Murrow. | Cavalcade of Song | U. Chicago Roundtable: | Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:45 | "Little Show"; dr. | Cavalcade of Song | Congress-For'gn Policy | Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 2:00 | "Ceiling Unlimited," | Cavalcade of Song | "Yom Kippur"; Drama; | Religious program | "Frank and Ernest" |
| 2:15 | Joseph Cotten | Cavalcade of Song | music; speakers; | Religious program | Today's Men, Women int. |
| 2:30 | World News | Religious program | John Charles Thomas; | Religious program | Christian Science Pro- |
| 2:45 | World News; | Newscast | orchestra; chorus; talk | Religious program | gram: talk; music |
| 3:00 | N. Y. Philharmonic- | Those Good Old Days | Abe Fortas: 'Coal Outl'k' | "This Is Fort Dix"; Tom | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:15 | Symphony; Vladi- | The Cossacks Sing | World News Parade | Slater, m. c.; recorded | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 | mir Goischmann, | "Hot Copy"; drama | 'The Army Hour'; choir; | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Religious program |
| 3:45, | conductor | "Hot Copy"; drama | speakers; band; drama | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Religious program |
| 4:00 | N. Y. Philharmonic- | Stars From the Blue | Pickups from training | "Thanks to America"; | Religious program |
| 4:15 | Symphony | Stars From the Blue | centers through world | Jos. Schildkraut, guest | Religious program |
| 4:30 | Andre Kostelanetz; | Matinee of Yesterday | "Fire Prevention Week" | Young People's Church | Religious program |
| 4:45 | Bidu Sayao; Levant | Matinee of Yesterday | Invitation; News | of the Air: speaker | Religious program |
| 5:00 | Family Hour: Gladys | John Vandercook; John | NBC Symphony Orch.; | Treasury Star Parade | Sunday Swing Time |
| 5:15 | Swarthout; Deems | Gunther, news analysis | Dr. F. Black, cond. | Fighting Heroes of U.S.N. | Swing Time; Sports |
| 5:30 | Taylor; chorus; or. | Musical Steelmakers | NBC Symphony Orch.; | "The Shadow"; mystery | Studio speaker |
| 5:45 | "Dear John"; sk. | Musical Steelmakers | Dr. F. Black, cond. | dramatization | Studio speaker |
| 6:00 | Theater: L. Young, | News; "Here's to Ro- | Religious program | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Tremont Temple Church |
| 6:15 | "Lost Yesterday" | mance"; Bockman's Or. | Religious program | Archbish'p F. J. Spellman | Services: speaker |
| 6:30 | America in the Air | Musical Poll of Hits | 'The Great Gildersleeve': | Upton Close, comments | Religious drama |
| 6:45 | America in the Air | Poll of Hits: Narrator. | dr. with Harold Peary. | Enric Madriguera's Or. | Religious drama |
| 7:00 | 'Jerry Lester,' vari- | News commentator | 'Those We Love': drama | Studio speaker | Cong. James M. Curley |
| 7:15 | ety show; B. Burke | Dorothy Thompson | 'Those We Love': drama | Studio speaker | Irish Music |
| 7:30 | "We, the People"; | 'Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly, | Bondwagon; Frankie | News service | Central Baptist Church |
| 7:45 | interviews; orch. | m. c. | Master's Orch.; News | Concert Album | Services |
| 8:00 | "Calling America"; | Roy Porter, news; Int. | Charlie McCarthy; E Ber- | "The Adventures of Bull- | Central Baptist Church |
| 8:15 | Bob Trout, m. c. | That's a Good One: com. | gen; Dale Evans; guests | dog Drummond"; drama | Services |
| 8:30 | "Crime Doctor"; | Mack Harrell; Dorothy | "One Man's Family" | Music in Variety | The Classical Album |
| 8:45 | drama; news | Kirsten; chorus; orch. | "One Man's Family" | Gabriel Heatter: news | The Classical Album |
| 9:00 | Radio Reader's Di- | Walter Winchell | Manhattan Merry-Go- | Old-Fashioned Revival | Classical Album: Brahms |
| 9:15 | gest: drama; music | Chamber Music Society | Round; orch.; songs | Hour: speaker | Double Concerto |
| 9:30 | James Melton; Joan | of Lower Basin Street | American Album of Fa- | Old-Fashioned Revival | Classical Album: Brahms |
| 9:45 | Roberts; choir; or. | Hollywood Reporter | miliar Music | Hour: speaker | Double Concerto |
| 10:00 | "Take It or Leave | 'Good Will Hour"; John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | J. B. Hughes, comments | News Service |
| 10:15 | It"; quiz program. | J. Anthony, director | Orch.; chorus; soloists | Sunny Skylar, songs. | Voice of the Army |
| 10:30 | "Adventures of the | 'Good Will Hour"; John | Bob Crosby & Co.; Les | John Stanley, comments | Count Basie's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | Thin Man"; dr. | J. Anthony, director | Tremayne; guest soloist | Across the Footlights | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; World War II | News Highlights | News Reporter; "Story | News service | Duke Ellington's Orch. |
| 11:15 | News comments | Symphony of Melody | Behind the Headlines" | Benny Beckner's Orch. | Kay Kyser's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Symphony of Melody | Gen. Henry H. Arnold: | Stars and Stripes in | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Music | Ted Flo Rito's Or.; News | 'Lag in 'Plane Industry' | Britain: variety | Day's End: News |

## Monday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 | News | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Road of Life"; sketch | J. Thompson; S. Dixon | Kick-Conga! |
| 11:15 | "Second Husband". | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | New England Cupboard. | Dolly Dawn's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons", | News comments | "Snow Village"; sketch | Happy Joe & Ralph | Words and Music |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Lily Carthew Interviews | "David Harum"; sketch | Imogene Wolcott: "Food" | News service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith: talk | Newscast | News; Quartet; Music | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister"; sketch | Rond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | Organ music | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent"; | Farm and Home Hour: | Marjorie Mills, women's' | "Window"; Music Roun'up | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Victory Gardens | program | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful"; | 'Baukhage Talk'g' news | "You're Tellin' Us" | News service | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins"; sk. | Edward MacHugh, hymns | "You're Tellin' Us" | Jack Berch's Orchestra. | Concert Melodies |
| 1:30 | B. Flynn, news. | "Home Topics"; music. | "Mary Foster"; sketch. | Words in News; Music. | Curtain Time; Music |
| 1:45 | 'The Goldbergs'; sk. | Fishermen's Pgm; News | News Service | Cedric Foster, news | and interviews |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Tressury Star Parade. | 'The Guiding Light'; sk. | News; Musical Roundup. | Melody Mystery Quiz. |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef; food. | "Lonely Women"; sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Quiz. |
| 2:30 | We Love and Learn | "Ladies, Be Seated" | 'Light of the World'; sk. | Mutual Goes Calling | Musical Novelties |
| 2:45 | 'Pepper Young'; sk. | Singing Stars | Hymns of All Churches. | Sports program | News service; Talk |
| 3:00 | "Mary Marlin"; sk. | Morton Downey, songs | 'Woman of America'; sk. | Arthur Gaeth, News | "Waltzing With You" |
| 3:15 | Across the Caribbean | News; Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Piano and Organ prgrm. | "Waltzing With You" |
| 3:30 | News Service | Jewish Philanthropies; | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Maxine Keith, songs | Gene Autry and the |
| 3:45 | "Help Wanted" | orchestra; speaker | "Right to Happiness" | "The Quiz Wizard" | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife; sketch. | Walter Compton, News. | Fats Waller's Orchestra |
| 4:15 | Reporter; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas; sketch | Across the Footlights | Allen Miller's Orchestra |
| 4:30 | "Life to the Front" | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | "Full Speed Ahead"; U. | Coast Guard Sparmobile: |
| 4:45 | Garden Almanac | Musical Poll of Hits | "Widder Brown"; sketch | S. Navy Prgrm.; Music | band; tenor |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries"; | Sheelah Carter, news. | Ray Noble's Orchestra |
| 5:15 | Evelyn Howe, m. c. | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 | Follies; Quartet | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | 'Chick Carter'; sketch. | Irish Melodies |
| 5:45 | American Women | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | 'Front Page Farrell'; sk. | "Superman"; sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Terry and Pirates. | News; Sports Reporter. | News service | Sports program |
| 6:15 | Texas Rangers | News Highlights | The Melodeers | Sports; Music | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 | William Green, AFL. | Bing Crosby Recordings. | "Jesting With Jesters". | Monitor World News. | News Service |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Phil Saltman, piano. | Lowell Thomas, news | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Sports; Music | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news. | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Ed Sullivan, Int. | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | J. W. Vandercook, news. | Ted Cole; Bobby Norris. | Richard Salinger: news |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; sketch. | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Fighting Fronts" | "The Army Air Forces". | "How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 | "Blondie"; sketch. | western dramatization | John Barry, comments | "The Army Air Forces". | Clem Norton, talk |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop"; inter. | Earl Kodwin, news. | Cavalcade of America: | "Sizing Up the News". | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop"; inter. | "Lum 'n' Abner". | "Continue Unloading" | News Service | Billy Dooley's Orchestra |
| 

# Allied Fifth Army Pushes Beyond Battered Naples

Continued from Page 1

and the next defense line of the Germans.

A Reuters dispatch from Allied Headquarters quoted a military spokesman as saying "the road to Rome is now open. The town of Benevento is directly threatened."

He added that the Allied Fifth Army was "already well north of Naples." Benevento is 32 miles northeast of Naples.

Meeting sharp opposition by German tanks, mortars, and machine guns, the forces of Lieut. Gen Mark W. Clark were said in a communiqué to be making good progress, both to the north of the captured port city and to the east.

The British Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, speedily spreading over all the Foggia Plain, captured San Severo, 18 miles north of Foggia, and Lucera, 12 miles northwest of that airbase center, Allied Headquarters announced.

All the Monte Gargano Peninsula—the spur of the Italian boot—also has been occupied in a 30-mile advance by General Montgomery, a spokesman said.

Allied troops entering Naples, once famed for its beauty, found the waterfront a solid area of ruin, some reports from the battle front said, but the rest of the city was orderly.

General Clark himself entered the city in the afternoon of Oct. 1, and the first advance patrols which took over the occupation were followed by a steady stream of troops, tanks, and vehicles.

All of the city's million persons who had remained through the bombings and then survived the German reign of teror joined in a happy welcome to the Allied warriors.

### Bombers Attack Retreating Nazis

Striking furiously to block the Nazi retreat from the Naples area, night bombers attacked pontoon bridges at Grazzanise, 20 miles north of Naples, where there is a crossing of the Volturno River, the Allied communiqué said.

Formia, coastal city along the ancient Appian Way 44 miles northwest of Naples, also was attacked heavily.

Meeting unusual resistance, the Allied air forces lost 14 planes and shot down 11 enemy aircraft, the Headquarters announcement said.

The German Radio acknowledged that the Nazi Army had evacuated Naples.

The Nazi broadcast said "the town area of Naples proper was evacuated in the early hours of the morning of Oct. 1 after a thorough evacuation of all war installations and the demolition of all installations of the town and harbor which might have been of use to the Allies."

The British Broadcasting Corporation said the excellent port, ravaged in the Nazi reign of terror, probably could be made usable to some extent within a few days. The United Nations Radio at Algiers said it could be made usable in eight days.

It is still uncertain where the Germans will make their next stand. It is obvious they will attempt more delaying actions between Naples and Rome, 135 railway miles north.

In this area there are fewer mountains, but there are rivers. Twenty miles north of Naples is the Volturno, and above that is the Gargliano and its tributaries, the Liri and Sacco. Battles on the banks of all these streams are likely as the Allies push northward along the Appian Way to Rome.

By a Staff Artist

**Battle Lines in Russia**

**Arrows show where main Russian spearheads are directed as the battle area in Russia moves steadily westward. Bomb bursts show where especially heavy Soviet air raids have been carried out on Nazi rail centers, suggesting that the Red Army may intend to push on into Poland and the Baltic countries without stopping to catch its breath.**

## War Writers Ordered Not to Lead in Battles

*By the Associated Press*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Oct. 2

War correspondents have been ordered by the Army to stop going ahead of combat troops.

The order followed a complaint by Army men that correspondents with the British Eighth Army in Italy had linked up with the American Fifth Army before combat forces had made the junction.

The order said that for correspondents to form themselves into the vanguard of the Army meant taking unjustified risks and added such expeditions also were damaging to Army vehicles assigned to them as they frequently entailed leaving the road and driving over rough country.

## Naples:

### Reported Sacked By Retreating Nazis

Persistent reports from the battle areas say the retreating Germans sacked Naples in the manner of the Huns and Vandals of ancient times, but specific details have been scarce and it is not yet possible to visualize accurately what damage has been done.

The Germans claim they destroyed only military installations.

One unverified field report, however, said the Germans preceded their withdrawal with a reign of terror in which they shot Italians indiscriminately and looted their homes.

Another dispatch said the Germans burned down the University of Naples after four students had killed a German officer.

The famous aquarian was reported sacked. Refugees told of near-by streets being strewn with rare specimens of fish and a collection of octopi for which the institution was known.

One dispatch said the beautiful San Carlo Opera House had been burned.

A dense pall of smoke has been hanging over Naples for days.

## Continent:

### Bombers Hit Reich From Two Sides

With American bombers participating, according to German reports, the RAF's Britain-based night bombers added momentum to the Allies' new two-way assault on Germany from the west and south by hitting the Ruhr industrial city of Hagen.

Hagen, which has a population of 150,000, is 10 miles south of Dortmund, often the target for the big RAF night bombers. It is in the center of the Ruhr region with important iron and steel foundries, engineering and armament works and has a big railway center with extensive yards and railway car repair shops.

One of the principal industries is the Accumulatoren Fabrika A. G. which makes batteries, motors, and other electrical equipment for submarines.

There was no official indication of American planes participating in the raid, but this is the third or fourth time in recent nights that the Nazis have reported American planes over their territory and as far back as March Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Eighth USAAF, said Flying Fortresses would bomb at night.

A few hours earlier northwest African Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators from the Middle East carried out their first double blow at Germany from African bases.

The Fortresses made an 1,800-mile round-trip flight, their longest from the African bases, to pound Munich. The Liberators, returning to a target which they hit on a 2,500-mile jaunt from Middle East bases on Aug. 13, attacked an aircraft factory at Wiener Neustadt, 25 miles southeast of Vienna.

Allied airmen lost 14 planes in these two blows and in raids in Italy in which night bombers attacked lines of the German retreat from Naples.

American losses were small compared with 59 heavy bombers which failed to get back in an attack on Schweinfurt and Regensburg, in the same area of Germany, in a raid from Britain on Aug. 17.

## Russia:

### Guerrilla Sabotage Impedes Germans

A picture of widespread sabotage and destruction of Nazi installations in White Russia, into which strong Russian formations are pushing, was presented by a Berlin dispatch to Stockholm.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Minister of Civil Administration in eastern occupied territory, who spoke at a state funeral for Commissioner General Wilhelm Kube who was slain in White Russia, quoted a letter from Kube concerning the difficulties of Nazi occupation officials.

The letter told of the sabotage and destruction of German installations — particularly railways — which resulted in frequent interruption of supplies destined for the Nazi Army. Fifteen per cent of the Nazi leaders engaged in White Russia in controlling farms and forests have been killed by Russian guerrillas, the letter said.

Berlin reports from the front declared that "hundreds and thousands" of civilians are crowding the roads impeding the German retreat. The German press also has published pictures showing how the public is blocking the roads with herds of livestock.

Meanwhile, Moscow said the bombing attacks on Mogilev, Orsha, and Vitebsk, strongly fortified German bases in White Russia, were evidently intended to soften Nazi defense lines and pave the way for advancing Red Army forces which surged forward over rain-soaked terrain to reach the Pronya River, 29 miles east of Mogilev and 17 miles west of Cherikov, capture of which has been announced.

The Soviet columns rolled westward through 460 towns and villages, killing more than 5,500 Germans and collecting huge stocks of abandoned war material the Germans had failed to destroy, a communiqué said.

The war bulletin, detailing land advances in the White Russian sector, said other drives were aimed at Gomel and Vitebsk. The Germans brought up artillery to meet the advance on Vitebsk and counterattacked several times, it said, but Red Army shock troops battled their way to a stubbornly defended height.

The Germans also were fighting desperately to hold Gomel further to the south. Here defenses studded with numerous blockhouses and pill boxes checked Soviet forces, although they succeeded in breaking through at some points. Red Army troops were reported within 11 miles of Gomel several days ago.

The Moscow bulletin, for the second straight day, avoided mention of Ukrainian fighting, but Nazi radiocasts claimed a "major defensive success" near Zaporozhe on the great bend of the Dnieper River.

German commentators maintained that shortened German lines permitted them greater mobility in meeting Russian attacks and that artillery concentrations were effectively checking Russian attempts to cross the Dnieper in force.

Fighting at Kiev, where one of the decisive battles of the war appears to be in the making, was not mentioned in either the Russian or German communiqués.

## South Pacific:

### 3 Japanese Vessels Sunk by Bombers

The communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters supplied more pieces to a growing picture of Japanese disaster in the Solomons. On Oct. 1, the South Pacific Headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey said the Japanese appeared to be sending supplies down to their isolated garrison at Vila, Kolombangara, for a holding force and then bringing out men on the return trip. Vila is squeezed between American forces which captured New Georgia and others which hold most of Vella Lavella.

The communiqué said an 11-ship enemy convoy, heading toward Vila, was caught by Liberators in Bougainville Strait on Sept 28 and 29. Bombs exploded a destroyer as it sent up antiaircraft fire. In addition to two cargo ships sunk, a third was damaged and the other ships were dispersed.

On Vella Lavella, American soldiers are closing in on remaining enemy groups at the northern end of the island. On Sept. 28, 90 Japanese were killed while trying to flee and the enemy's situation is so precarious that the trapped troops must rely on supplies dropped by parachute.

The Japanese line of sea retreat in the Solomons is reported to be by barge and boat to staging points on Choiseul Island, thence to Bougainville, the last big enemy holding barring the way to the stronghold of Rabaul, New Britain.

On New Guinea, Finschhafen, only 70 miles overwater from New Britain, was encroached from three sides. Australians fought in the northern outskirts, only a few miles behind it and along the south coast at Cape Creton seven airline miles away.

## Submarines:

### Nine Allied Vessels Sunk in Atlantic

German U-boats again are lurking in Atlantic shipping lanes after a four-months' absence and accounts from survivors said at least nine Allied vessels were lost from convoys last week.

Three warships acting as escorts to the convoys were officially announced as lost by Canada and Britain. One was the Canadian destroyer St. Croix, one of 50 destroyers turned over to Great Britain by the United States before Pearl Harbor. The other two were British—the corvette Polyanthus and the frigate Itchen. The St. Croix took 146 men to the bottom, Canadian Naval Minister Angus MacDonald said.

Survivors of the battle, more than 100 of whom were landed at a Canadian port, said six and possibly more merchant vessels were sunk The fiercest attack, they said, came during the three-day period beginning Sept. 19.

The first of the convoys to be attacked by the U-boat pack lost one ship on the night of Sept. 18-19. The second and faster following convoy steamed into the battle area on Sept. 20, and the Nazis attacked in full force. Two vessels were lost that day.

On Sept. 21 a dense fog enveloped the convoys, but the U-boats held on, survivors said. Sounding devices aboard convoy ships constantly reported the presence and two surfaced submarines were glimpsed that day through a momentary break in the fog.

The next attack came at dawn on Sept. 22. Two more ships were hit and sunk. That afternoon another merchant vessel was torpedoed. Its crew was transferred to another ship, but went back later when it was found the vessel still was afloat. A few hours later, however, it sank while in tow and the crew again was transferred, this time to a warship, which the survivors believe was later sunk.

More attacks followed. One ship sent out an S. O. S. but wasn't heard from again and it, too, was believed to have gone under. Hits were seen on one or two other ships, but their fate was not known.

# Deft Partisans Rock Nazis In Northern Italy

Continued from Page 1

left 10 hours in the square as a warning.

Near Verona, 20 Italians were executed for helping British and American war prisoners to escape.

**Star Prisoner**

The star prisoner in Partisan General Headquarters is Signorina Amici, private secretary of Robert Farinacci, Fascist Party extremist and propagandist, who is telling an interesting story of her former employer.

She was captured on a street near Crema in plain daylight in an auto with two German officers after a few shots were fired, resulting in casualty of the officers. She was slightly wounded.

She claimed Signor Farinacci received German cash to help ease Italy into the war. She said "black-market" purchasers among high society in Milan, Pavia, and Cremona could not be arrested due to his protection. She also told of attempts by Signor Farinacci to found an oppositional wing in the Fascist Party.

**Corned-Beef Cache**

Provisioning of 100,000 Partisans in Northern Italy—excluding the Cuneo region—takes place from most varied sources. Reich booty from houses of big Fascist chiefs now nourishes fighters for Italian liberty. At one former Fascist official's house, the Partisans found many cans of the finest American corned beef. Another yielded the best Swiss cheeses from Emmenthal Gruyère.

Whereas under the Fascist Government, the peasant was forced to give his pigs to the Government, keeping only about three kilograms for himself, it was common practice for the Fascist Party bosses to buy little pigs and let the peasants raise them. Officials did not dare to confiscate these pigs, as they were under Fascist protection. Many party bosses had 20 to 30 such pigs, which they used in "black-market" trading. But the Partisans now are confiscating these pigs for their army of freedom.

Peasants aid the Partisans with food as much as possible.

**Austrian Hero**

Hero of the day is an Austrian officer who fought with the Germans in Russia and now leads a group of Austrian and Italian Partisans dressed as German soldiers. He is a past master in all arts of disguise, camouflage, and military sleight of hand so useful in this most dangerous and complicated region. His deeds and those of his fellow Austrians are an expression of the mentality prevailing in Vienna now among the civilian population.

He reports his last exploit:

On Sept. 29, Partisan headquarters received word that a German transport of 14 trucks was guarded by 100 Fascists and 20 Germans en route between Lodi and Milan on a secondary road. Headquarters radioed to the Austrian officer, who was near this spot with his men, and he went into action.

**Nazis Fight Each Other**

Mounted on a motorcycle in a German uniform, he held up a transport before a small bridge over the Lambro and ordered the transport guard to go to the aid of the Germans on the other side of the river who were fighting against the Partisans. The transport troops left their trucks under a guard of 20 Fascists and joined in the guerrilla fighting in the hills of San Colombano. By misdirecting them, the Austrian officer got the German transport troops shooting against the Germans intrenched in the hills, while the fighting Partisans retreated, seized the transport trucks, and made off on the road to Bergamo. The booty in the trucks was one battery of 80-millimeter mortar guns, rifles, machine guns, food, and munitions.

Signor Borzi, Liberal Democratic chief of Syndicati Operari, left Rome with his followers after fighting to the last. With his Partisans he was surrounded by Germans but fought as long as possible. Signor Borzi was heavily wounded.

One of the principal Partisan regions is a long thin stretch north of Florence from Mount Cusna to Mount Salterona not more than 5 to 10 miles wide.

## Ploesti Raid Curbed Nazi Air Training

*By the Associated Press*

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2

The air raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania forced the Axis to abandon aerial training at Italy's Foggia air center because of gasoline shortage, an Army officer said he had been informed by a captured German major.

Second Lieut. Louis A. Rochez returned home here after bombing the East Coast of Italy less than a week ago. The bombardier took part in the Ploesti raid and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

He told the Atlanta Journal the captured German officer who gave him the account had been stationed at Foggia.

# American-Japanese at Salerno

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 25. Delayed (AP)—The first unit of American-born Japanese troops to enter the overseas combat zone went into action in the mountains above the Gulf of Salerno today—and every one of them was smiling with satisfaction.

Their smiles brought expressions of blank amazement from veterans and officers accustomed to seeing men enter combat with tense, drawn faces. These troops acted like they were going to a baseball game which, incidentally, is their favorite pastime.

The unit was recruited from Hawaii and most of its officers are Regular Army men who served there. They have taken for their motto "Remember Pearl Harbor." And their smiles of anticipation were not forced today.

"They're realy anxious to get into action," their commander said. "I've been with them since this outfit was organized and I wouldn't trade my command for any other in the Army.

"They feel they've got a chance to prove they're real Americans and demonstrate their loyalty."

## Caribbean Defense Unit Finds Time on Its Hands

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 2 (AP)—When a new defense unit recently arrived at a Caribbean base, the members were anxious to get settled so they could uncrate a radio-phonograph to help pass the time with 125 brand new records.

The radio worked well, picking up many home stations. The phonograph was topnotch, with good tone and plenty of volume.

Then they started thumbing through the records.

They found 50 discs of "Time on My Hands" and 40 copies of "No Letter Today."

# *Strategy in the Pacific*

By a Staff Artist

**Allies Tighten Grip on New Guinea**

**Jungle fighting around Finschhafen and Madang is shown in close-up of a strategic corner of New Guinea. One body of Australians was reported within half a mile of the Japanese base of Finschhafen. Another was around Sagerak in the interior headed for Madang, as arrows indicate.**

# Allied Wrecking of Wewak Upset Japanese Base Plan

Continued from Page 1

14 for certain, with four other probables.

This new attack on Wewak is intimately connected with land battles now in progress at Finschhafen and at the junction of the Markham and Ramu valleys, about eight miles north of Kaiapit.

Not only will the destruction be a bitter blow to all of the enemy ground troops in the area, but the immunization of Wewak as a base must put the Japanese in a very difficult position for supplies.

Madang, the only other base of consequence south of Wewak, is already too near the Allied front line to be satisfactory for successfully handling supplies.

It may mean that the enemy will be forced back to the Dutch islands 100 miles or more further from the fighting front and consequently would make the logistic problems that much more difficult. As it is, with Finschhafen shut off from New Britain, the Vitiaz Straits supply line must be almost useless.

All this radically affects Japan's ability to hang on to their strong points along the New Guinea coast.

Meanwhile on land, around Finschhafen, the enemy is setting up a tougher struggle than he did at Lae.

At the same time there is still a distinct falling off in stubbornness as compared with Salamaua and the earlier campaign at Buna.

In fact veteran Australian troops from the Middle East who are making their first contact with Japanese troops are disappointed at the poor quality displayed.

Beachhead positions south of the Song River, where the Australians landed, bore every evidence of having been extended and strengthened a week or two before the assault.

**Fortifications Abandoned**

Yet the Japanese vacated the beach within a half hour of the Allied troops' landing and abandoned a whole maze of trenches, and sapling-timbered, rock-lined pill boxes an hour later.

Within 10 hours, the beachhead, 3,000 yards long and 2,000 yards deep, had been cleared at a minimum cost to the attackers. At only one point was it necessary to use artillery and mortars to dig out the enemy.

In the same way south of the Bumi River, the Japanese didn't make the best use of strong fortifications which could have prevented the Allies from crossing this natural obstacle for many days.

At present the Allies are standing firmly within a few yards of the Finschhafen Township on the north and west. There is only one possible way of escape and that is southward.

But here the Australians from Lae are pushing along the coastal track and are almost at the tip of the Huon Gulf at Mange Point, scarcely more than 10 miles from Finschhafen.

When this force has driven through the remaining miles of tough country the Japanese will be completely encircled.

Steady progress, too, is being made over on left flank with an Allied movement toward Madang. After capture of Kaiapit an advance of eight miles was made to Sagerak.

Every day in this area Allied bombers are at work, blasting the road to Bogadjim, trying to block it against enemy reinforcements and destroying dumps and installations.

This advance may be difficult. It is through narrow and densely jungled country where the enemy has had plenty of time to prepare for defense.

His behavior throughout has been so unpredictable of late that the task may not prove as arduous as it is now thought likely to be.

On the whole, the offensive that started a month ago with a double assault on Lae has gone more successfully than the most optimistic had hoped.

This is, however, no reason that equally optimistic conclusions should be drawn for future progress.

# Paying Price of Invasion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Amphibious landings are "getting monotonous in a ghastly sort of way," says William J. Forsythe, Chiem Photographer's Mate, Coast Guard, but "they're getting tougher as we go along."

Chief Forsythe, former member of the Associated Press staff in Washington, added in a letter describing the invasion of Italy in the Salerno area:

"Don't let anybody kid you that the United States isn't paying a price for such places as Sicily and Salerno . . . there's a lot of American boys getting killed, but I suppose that's the price of war."

He told of a bombing attack on the convoy with which he sailed as a combat photographer, of the enemy being driven off and of a period of comparative quiet until the first few assault waves went in to shore.

"The Germans," he wrote to Ensign Everett F. Mashburn, chief of the Coast Guard's photographic laboratory, "had concealed machine-gun nests that did a lot of damage to our first few waves. After daylight the Germans were pushed back from the beach about a mile and started laying it in with mortars and 88s. I was leaving the ship about two hours after daylight when two high-altitude bombers dropped their load near us. . . . The shelling was so heavy there we had to wait out about a mile until it lifted."

The Coast Guardsmen, he said, were operating landing craft carrying vehicles to the beaches where soldiers unloaded equipment while engineers removed mines from the beach.

While those tasks were under way, the Germans had fallen back to prepared positions about three miles from the beach and "were continually laying it on the beach and in the water with their mortar shells and 88's.

"We had excellent aircraft protection but once in a while a Messerschmitt would sneak through and strafe the beach."

"The next morning things were fairly quiet and unloading went on in great haste. Then nightfall again, and the same old routine. Those Germans were certainly anxious for us to taste those bombs. We expended on this ship alone thousands of rounds of ammunition in a few hours."

Chief Forsythe praised crews manning the invasion boats "continually running back and forth into the beach in the face of heavy enemy fire."

# Germans Use New Sea And Air Weapons

Continued from Page 1

they view the development philosophically.

Every war produces new weapons, they point out. All Germany's inventive genius is now keyed to the problem of meeting the aerial attack, and giving new weapons to U-boats. The latter, it is known, were recalled to home ports and fitted with antiairplane guns with which they now fight it out with airplanes on the surface instead of diving.

The aerial torpedo is a weapon of unexplored potentialities. It is not new and has been the subject of British and American past experiment. What is novel is its present method of employment. It is launched from an airplane in flight, propelled for a period with its own rocket power, and exploded from a distance by radio.

While expressing no long-range concern over the torpedo, it is felt here that it might cause one of those shifts in tactics which are characteristic of modern wars.

**War Not 'In the Bag'**

What is emphasized most particularly here, however, is that the war is by no means yet "in the bag."

The new U-boat warfare, the new potential German antiblitz weapons, the German inventive and technical skill and the Russian-German battle hanging in balance on the Dnieper, are all warnings against unthinking overconfidence.

The Germans have claimed a major defense victory on the Dnieper front after swaying in conflict there five days.

While it is too soon to appraise the battle, it is known that the Russians will soon have a new obstacle to face on the long front.

This is the period of the autumn rains, when the unpaved roads become waist-deep in mud. The Germans doubtless are counting on the rain as an ally to give them a breathing spell. It is possible that the rain will hold up the battle, to be resumed when the iron hand of Russian winter turns every stream into a potential highway.

As against the potential threat to the Allies from these developments, the United Nations have just shown a new tactical advantage of their own against Germany of far-reaching significance.

**Gain on Allied Side**

Big American bombers based on Northwest Africa have for the first time attacked targets near Munich, Germany, in daylight raids, and a Messerschmitt factory near Vienna quickly followed up by British-based RAF attacks on the iron-and-steel center of Hagen.

In other words an aerial pincer has been opened up from west and south on Germany and has begun to squeeze.

The attack shows that virtually all Germany is now within range of aerial bombers.

As Mediterranean victories are consolidated, the range and power of this aerial pincer will increase.

## Increase in Hair Pins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Because women have complained of a shortage, the War Production Board has authorized doubled production of bobby and hair pins during the last three months this year.

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Rich's Regensteins Peachtree
the store where women love to shop

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# Vienna in Nazi Grip: Calm Before Storm?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, Oct. 2—There are few outward expressions of discontent with the Nazi regime in Vienna. Experienced observers who have recently been in the former Austrian Capital say they found little evidence of street fights, attempted sabotage, or strikes, such as have occurred periodically in northern German cities. The Viennese appear to be waiting quietly for the logic of events to unfold.

While the home front is relatively calm, Austrian soldiers are fighting side by side with their German brothers-in-arms on the fields of Russia, in Italy, in Yugoslavia and in Finland, and are serving as occupation troops in France, the Balkans, Norway, Poland and elsewhere. Though official and unofficial versions of relations between the German and Austrian troosp differ sharply, they are obviously good enough to enable them to function side by side.

Recently, the Swiss Arbeiter Zeitung published an eyewitness report of conditions in Vienna which was relayed on the British Radio to Central Europe. In this report, there was talk of strikes and sabotage in limited quantity. This, however, was exaggerated, as this correspondent learned during conversation with the source and by comparison with other eyewitnesses.

**Curious Lack of Action**

Lack of action on the home front is curious and at variance with the present Austrian attitude toward the regime. One possible explanation is the passive character of the Viennese and the undiminished prestige and power of the Gestapo.

On the other hand, incidents and conversation between Germans and Austrians on the streets differ only slightly from similar symptoms in Italy just before the fall of Fascism. ]

The character of the Viennese is, of course, well known. They have always been a good-natured, easy-going undynamic, and pleasure-loving people. They fell easy prey to the dynamic northerners, for violence is abhornent to them. Illustrative of his adhorrence is the following popular Viennese joke: Five Austrians were trying to push a rock without success. Two Prussians came, pushed it easily into place, whereupon one Austrian said, "Surely it is easy, if you use force."

Living is so difficult in Vienna that all the joy is gone and no energy is left for any independent political activity. The task of getting the daily bun, of finding a pan in which to cook potatoes, or of finding a razor with which to shave is so difficult and discouraging that it saps the joy from this patient people. The red tape involved in frequent contacts with officialdom is another enervating factor.

The food situation is such that even a person with good contacts for illegal buying is unable to get sufficient nourishment. Despite penalties daily announced in the press, "black-market" buying is the acccepted practice in strata which can afford it. Even highly placed party members make no secret among friends of their patronage of the "black market." One cannot live on ordinary rations and money is almost worthless in buying food, so there is nothing left except to barter in services of goods unless one desires to break into a store, which occasionally happens.

Under these conditions, it is perhaps more understandable why the Viennese do not go much beyond impoliteness and jokes against the northerners, with an occasional box on the ears and harmless demonstrations in the theater. Recently, in "Joan of Arc," when Warwick stated that Jews pay cash when they desire something whereas the Christians want something for nothing, the crowd cheered. Likewise in "Don Carlos," when the Prince pleads with the King for freedom of thought, they cheer, although in this instance it might be pointed out that they also cheered at the same passage under the Schussnigg regime.

**Talk of Otto**

Though people have been talking a great deal about Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, especially in recent weeks, and though he could accept as repentant lambs large portions of the erstwhile monarchic lower middle class, he would, nonetheless, be disappointed with the superficial way in which people talk about his future. For example, one rumor was circulated that he would marry an American millionairess so he could put Austria on its feet financially.

Indicative of the prestige of the Gestapo, when actors recently were assigned to make a tour of the eastern provinces, they were afraid to go because of Partisans but feared even more to express this, because they believed they would be shot for insubordination. Another case in point concerns the Actor Edi Prosch. When he disappeared without trace some time ago, no one dared ask his whereabouts or discuss his fate for fear of sharing it.

Just as in Munich, there is a good deal of talk about preparations for a military dictatorship. Names of prospective leaders are handed about, but no one knows for sure how much there is in this. It is said that persons in the principal Austrian underground organization do not know more than one or two other members and orders trickle down from above without anyone's knowing from where they come, Likewise, the Home Guard was organized recently for protection against foreign workers, but members of the Guard themselves are not sure that it is not meant for another purpose.

Even the traditional Viennese prejudice against the North Germans seldom, if ever, gets out of hand. Some Austrian authoritarians are against Naziism and the Prussians. Some are against Naziism, but say the Prussians are all right, as there are many in Prussia who also are against Naziism. Others are against the Prussians but are Nazis and believe themselves to be better Nazis than the Prussians. This latter type is especially dangerous, as an unsuspecting Viennese might make the mistake of letting an anti-Nazi remark slip and be denounced.

Nevertheless, relations between Austrians and Prussians provide a curious chapter in mass psychology. They irritate each other in little things. For example, in one circle a self-confident Prussian said the Viennese forest was a mere bush, which greatly embittered Viennese present. Instead of asking in a formal way, a Prussian said to a trolley conductor, "West Station," whereupon the conductor answer, "yes, we have one."

In one social gathering where only National Socialists were present, one of them complained that he could no longer wear his badge in public, as he would be excluded from most Austrian circles. A Prussian woman said it was a shame to see how the Austrians beamed with joy at each Nazi military setback When National Socialists talk about final victory, a critical observer will wonder whether they are talking because they believe it or because they wish to get their hopes confirmed and their apprehensions dispelled by the listeners.

# Japan's Unrest Forced Full Mobilization

**Rising flood of criticism on home front behind drastic program set up by Tojo Cabinet.**

By Selden Menefee

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Growing criticism on the Japanese home front was behind the drastic program for total war mobilization recently announced by the Tojo Cabinet, according to an analysis of Japanese radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information.

Japanese press reactions to the program were especially significant. The Tokyo Radio claimed the newspapers were uniformly enthusiastic; but a Berlin Transocean dispatch from Tokyo quoted Mainichi, one of Japan's most influential and representative papers, as being highly critical of the Tojo Government despite the rigid Japanese press censorship. Said Mainichi:

"Public opinion . . . frankly criticizes the Government because the crisis was predicted long ago without any action being taken. . . . The delay of measures now decided can only be deplored."

The people of Japan, Mainichi continued, are tired of hearing about the national danger, and their enthusiasm for "continuously repeated speeches by leading men has become dulled." The paper concluded, "We expect the Government now to act quickly and drastically, overriding all opposition, and not to spoil the good effect of these measures by long-winded discussions."

**Prod by Berlin**

Such a quotation by Berlin would seem to indicate that the Germans are growing more critical of the Japanese, and are trying to prod them into action.

In any case Mainichi's criticism was well justified, for in July, 1942, Premier Hideki Tojo had promised to "bring about efficient administration by simplicity and decrease in personnel." Again in January of this year he bragged that a "unification of administration" had already been carried out," and that "the domestic wartime structure has been put in order." Apparently the bureaucracy and red tape for which the Japanese government is noted were too much for the Premier, despite his statements.

This time, however, if Berlin reports from Tokyo are credible, 12,000 Government officials in Tokyo alone will be transferred to war work. The various government bureaus were given only three days to submit their proposals for cuts in personnel, the Japanese Radio added.

Other drastic steps include the following:

Boys as young as 14 are to be drafted into the Army or war industry. Since the Japanese count their age from a year before birth, and add a year each New Year's day regardless of date of birth, this means that some boys of 12 to 13 will be given military training.

Deferment of students is to be stopped, except for a few in technical courses related to the war. The eight-year educational requirement is suspended for an indefinite period.

Persons deferred for medical reasons are to be re-examined.

**Retirement Abolished**

The entire system of retirement, and all age restrictions for employment, are to be abolished. This means that all elderly persons who are not incapacitated will be forced into some form of war work.

Unmarried women aged 14 to 40 are to be drafted into war industries, and will also fill the jobs of men now working in 25 occupations classified as nonessential.

The Army is to be given new control over Japanese industry.

The seriousness of the situation is further underlined by the stress placed on the partial evacuation of the larger cities because of the danger of air raids; the need for self-sufficiency in food production; the need for increased production of aircraft and ships, and the need for improving the system of price control and distribution of goods.

Premier Tojo's speech following the Cabinet meetings showed an unprecedented pessimism. "We will be defeated if we should be content only with our extraordinary effort," he said. "The gravity of the present situation does not permit even a moment of delay in coping with the greatest of crises." He reminded the Japanese people that "to die gallantly for the sake of our Imperial Majesty, the Emperor," constituted the greatest driving force of the Japanese people.

**Allies' Air Threat**

The danger of United Nations air power was brought home by another speaker, Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, an Army spokesman. He told the Japanese that the Allied air forces had turned the tide in North Africa, had reduced Lampedusa and Pantelleria even before the invasion, and had been responsible for the loss of Attu.

Colonel Akiyama also told how the Japanese had lost an entire convoy of merchant ships through air attack—apparently referring to the Bismarck Sea battle of last March, the results of which had not been admitted previously by the Japanese.

The confusion which the Japanese Radio manifested upon the surrender of the Italian Government is another sign of strain. At first it denied that the tripartite agreement would be affected by Italy's defection. Then it turned upon Italy as a traitor to the Axis cause. When Mussolini was set up as puppet head of the Nazi-sponsored National Fascist Government, Tokyo ignored the move for some time. It came around to a grudging recognition only on the anniversary of the tripartite pact, on Sept. 27.

Japan's uneasiness is further shown by its speeding up of plans to grant "independence" to the Philippines and "greater participatian in the government" to the Indonesians. New reports of Japanese peace feelers to China have come from Chungking sources, and last week puppet President Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese Ambassador to Nanking were reported to be in Tokyo for reasons as yet undisclosed.

Japan seems to be reconciling itself to a defensive role henceforth, in the hope that a long war followed by a compromise peace may enable it to salvage at least something from its conquests.

Associated Press

**Chinese Generals Study Map With Eye to Future Moves**

**Lieut. Gen. Kuo Tsai, Chinese Chief of Staff (left), looks at a map with Gen. Chen Chen, victorious commander of the Chinese armies in the Upper Yangtze.**

## Church Property

*By Religious News Service*

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 30—Reliable reports reaching church circles here clarify the policy of the Japanese authorities with regard to church property in the occupied areas of China.

In North China mission property has been turned over to the new Chinese Christian Federation which the Japanese authorities have set up. Yenching and Cheloo University compounds, however, have been reserved for military use.

In Central China mission property is being transferred to the puppet government in Nanking subject to three categories into which the property is divided. In the first category comes property which is not to be transferred but is reserved by the Japanese for military use. In the second category is property handed over with the specific terms for its use. In the third category is property transferred to the Nanking Government for its disposal without condition.

So far most of the transferred property has been placed in the third category, but the Nanking Government has turned the bulk of it back to the present occupants for their use.

## Only a Halt

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8 (AP)—The war with Japan has "only halted, not destroyed, the spread of Christian faiths among Japanese," the Rt. Rev. Stephen E. Keeler, bishop in charge of Episcopalian Japanese - member churches in the Hawaiian Islands, asserted.

Here for conferences preceding the opening of the Protestant Episcopal Church's fifty-fourth triennial convention, Bishop Keeler declared in an interview:

"I count on the loyalty of present Christians in Japan to nurture the continuance of mission work after the war. There are great numbers of Christians there now, deeply and intensely devoted to the Christian faith."

All Episcopal and other Christian mission workers were repatriated from Japan soon after the outbreak of hostilities, he said.

# Revival of Liberty Pleaded By Anti-Fascist Philosopher

ISLE OF CAPRI, Sept. 19. Delayed. (AP) — Senator Benedetto Croce, outstanding Italian philosopher and historian, an anti-Fascist leader since the first days of Benito Mussolini's rise to power, has taken refuge with his family on this island.

A British launch rescued Senator Croce and his family from their mainland home at Sorrento after a Fascist broadcast had threatened vengeance on the elderly man for his decade of opposition to Fascism. The historian, who had resigned as Italian Minister of Instruction, shortly after Mussolini's rise to power in protest against Fascism, arrived here at night.

Alert and stout-hearted, but half inclined to feel that he walked out on the young men and women who have been his unorganized supporters throughout Italy, Signor Croce came to Capri with his wife and four daughters.

"I hope," said Signor Croce to his daughter Elena, who translated his words, "that every system of totalitarian or authoritarian government will emerge defeated from this war and I hope that the supremacy of liberal regimes will be re-established.

"The failure of the peace of Versailles should teach us something. The lesson is: Do not take vengeance; do not chain entire peoples.

"The object should be to create for both vanquished and the conquerors—men all of them—a condition of common existence wherein it will be possible to settle differences peacefully and to thrive peacefully."

Signor Croce recalled his first suspicion of the Fascist movement. He said that Fascism began to manifest its true character fully in 1924, showing itself as anti-liberal and tyrannical.

He voiced his opposition in the Roman Senate and for 20 years he warned the people in his writings.

From those years came his "History of Liberalism." He was so famous abroad that the Fascists deemed it inadvisable to silence him.

On the subject of liberty as the principle involved in common freedom and common justice, Signor Croce had this to say:

"The true idea of liberty is not bound to any particular economic interest but approves and accepts any economic measures and regulations which intensify and extend human freedom and augment the blessings of civilization. Liberty as we think of it is a religious principle which renews and governs the whole of man's soul. It is that which inspires the best works in every field of human activity."

## Soap for Capri

CAPRI, Italy, Sept. 23. Delayed. (AP)—With a good supply of soap and other toilet articles an American soldier or sailor can barter his way through Capri's best society and spend his leave in luxury on this Mediterranean beauty spot.

For two years soap has been rarer than tourists on this playground island.

When ships or boats put in at Capri's small harbor, the men wander through the novelty-filled shops which are doing a rushing business.

Caprians, joyfully anticipating a speedy return of the good old tourist days when the war ends, point out the villas owned by Gracie Fields and Mrs. Harrison Williams, and think it quite a joke that a British officer has taken over the villa which once belonged to Count Ciano.

Many villas are thrown open to the American visitors in a gay welcome to the "liberators," but there probably is none happier to see the Americans than Mrs. Theodore Catuogno and her daughter, Constance, of Philadelphia, who are the only American citizens living on the island.

The Catuogna villa is a gathering place for young officers with leave from sea duties.

Mrs. Catuogno and Constance came to Capri for a two-week visit, "fell in love" with the island, and have been here six years.

## *Arkansas Gets Damages— In Form of U. S. War Bonds*

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 2 (AP)—And so Arkansas took the $1,000,000—in War Bonds.

That was the settlement agreed upon when the State petitioned for partial disbursement of $1,422,000 in Government funds deposited here to compensate for damages to Arkansas roads and bridges by inundation of lake waters formed by Norfolk Dam.

Federal Judge John E. Miller indicated he would approve the agreement between State and Federal attorneys.

# *Men at Adak Talk to Home By Radiogram*

By John Beaufort

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific*

ADAK, Alaska, Oct. 2 — For the thousands of soldiers and sailors isolated at this North Pacific base and for their families back home, the Army's Alaska Communications System had good news recently. Servicemen can now for the first time send and receive radiograms between here and the states.

Up to the present, the Army Communications System here has accommodated only official war business and some press matter. Beginning this month, an Adak resident can send a 10-word telegram for $2, a 50-word day letter for $3.45, or a special serviceman's message for 69 cents [the rates given are to Seattle].

This is the latest seven-league stride taken by the ACS to keep pace with the Aleutians war. Every time United States forces land on a new island, it is the job of the Signal Corps and the ACS to erect the radio towers, install the keys, transmitters, teletypewriters, and generators, to send and receive the messages. Radio "loops" are the invisible links which bind the islands of this chain to each other and to the mainland.

**Remarkable Day**

One of the most impressive recent accomplishments of the ACS station here occurred on Aug. 21, the day on which the news was released that Kiska had been reoccupied by Canadian and American forces. In the 24 hours following announcement, the ACS crew cleared 16,000 words of press stories plus a heavy flow of War Department traffic.

The 12 reporters covering the reoccupation had previously been told that they would have to divide 3,500 words among them. But when the time came, Maj. Clarence L. Lovgren, the officer in charge of this outpost, told his men to push everything they received. It is possible that what they accomplished set a record for the Pacific war.

"The boys deserve all the credit," said Major Lovgren, a veteran Alaskan and onetime "boomer" in the United States. [He defined a "boomer" as "a telegrapher who never kept a job more than two weeks."]

**Consistent Record**

Doing a hard job well is nothing new for the ACS, which has been supplying communications to Alaska since the early 1900's. An effort had been made previously by private enterprise to run a cable through Alaska—near the route of the present Alcan Highway—across the Bering Sea to Russia. Its necessity was eliminated by the Atlantic cable.

About 1902, the Army ran its first cable from Sitka to Haines. Eventually, the lines were to reach Nome by way of Valdes, Fairbanks, and St. Michaels. The cable barge was lost in trying to cross 125-mile Norton Sound and it appeared that Nome would be isolated.

"Radio was just coming in then," said Major Lovgren. "The Army sent a set into Nome and another to St. Michaels. That winter was the first time that we had point-to-point radio contact on the North American continent. The Nome station was the first in Alaska."

Part of the original equipment was a German-made Telefunken sending set. The sending key was a heavy metal bar a foot and a half long, with a hard rubber handle. Every six or eight messages, the operator would have to shut down his machine, file and oil the contact points. Today, the high-speed transmitters on Adak, with their high pitched voices send out 200 scrambled words a minute.

**Interference Problem**

"We talk about radio interference now," said Major Lovgren, "but when I went to Nome with the Signal Corps in 1917, you could pick up a telephone anywhere in town and hear our signal. If you didn't have a phone, all you had to do was stand near our antenna and listen."

There were plenty of hardships in those early days. Lines had to be constructed and maintained in temperatures of 60 to 70 degrees below zero. Then as now, supply was a big problem. In those days, however, equipment had to be brought in by steamer, and by horse and sled.

Once, when the Yukon River froze and snapped the cable, signalmen on either side transmitted messages by semaphore. There weren't many hotels in Alaska in those days and the ACS stations were also roadhouses, run by the telegraph operators.

When the Alaska railroad was completed about 1924, the old cable routes were abandoned and the new lines followed the track. Then, in 1932, the cables were abandoned for radio. The Army's stations now numbered about 16 and comprised the only United States Army commercial wireless service. It served the Alaska news public by carrying election returns, sports news, and Associated Press and United Press news to Alaska papers.

"In 1929, we married a couple over our lines," said Major Lovgren. "The girl was in Saint Paul and the man was in Anchorage. We were 15 minutes finding the groom. He had taken the ceremony seriously and was in the barber shop getting a shave."

ACS costs Congress about $140,000 a year plus salaries for the personnel which has grown from a little over 200 to its present thousands since the war. But the Government gets all its traffic free, and on that basis ACS is considered self-sustaining. No doubt its revenues will rise considerably when the news of wires home gets around Adak.

# Naples Airports Become Strategic U. S. Prize

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The capture of Naples will give the United States Army the use of a group of airfields almost as elaborate and strategic as that captured by the British at Foggia five days ago.

The moment such a vital airbase falls into Allied hands it is turned over to a special command to be quickly repaired and put into shape for use of the United Nations Air Forces. The force that is entrusted with this task at Foggia is presumably the Army Co-operation Command, a relatively new command designed to give the British ground forces the necessary air support. The corresponding force that will work upon the Naples airfields is the Air Support Command of the United States Army Air Forces.

This Air Support Command performed an essential role in the African, Sicilian and New Guinea campaigns working in close liaison with the land, sea, and air units.

**Assignments to Areas**

Area commanders such as Generals Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower are assigned one or more such Air Forces for their use. These tactical air forces are made up generally of a Fighter Command, a Bomber Command, a Base Service Command, and an Air Support Command.

Air support, as its title suggests, backs ground elements. It is generally located at area headquarters in order that its highly specialized work my be co-ordinated with combat movements.

During combat an opportunity may arise whereby a division commander believes that enemy resistance may be broken from the air. He relays his request for air support to headquarters, where it is considered by staff officers. If the proposal has merit, various air elements are assigned to perform the mission.

**Achievement at Kasserine**

At the Kasserine Pass in the Tunisian campaign, German resistance was broken by commissioning the Air Support Command to land men and supplies far behind the German lines at some points before even contact was made between the ground troops. For this purpose the Support Command used its own Troop Carrier Command and called in the services of the Army Air Force Transport Command for the necessary transport planes.

In Sicily, the Air Support Command and the Army Co-operation Commands supplied a vital phase of the operations, particularly on the western coast of the island, where in many places the German mines had obliterated the cliff roads along the beach, necessitating the moving forward of men and supplies over the broken-up territory by air.

In other parts gliders and transports of the Support Command carried specially trained glider troops and paratroopers in advance to effect a sudden capture of strong points of enemy resistance along the Sicilian beaches and in the hills. In some cases a sizable force was landed and fully established before Germans or Italians knew of its presence.

**New Guinea Air Support**

More remarkable still was the use made of the Air Support Command in the New Guinea campaign. Here, for weeks, all men and equipment for the Australians driving the Japanese back from the Port Moresby area was conveyed by the Air Support Command, in co-operation with the Air Transport Command. Douglas C-47s and Curtiss Commandos, carrying about 30 men apiece, or light artillery and other equipment, had to undertake the complete task of supplying the men at the front, located, as they were, in the inaccessible fastnesses of the Owen Stanley range.

In this way—and entirely through air supplies—Buna on the north side of New Guinea was captured last January and a receiving station established there for further air operations.

Today, with Salamaua, Lae, and other points on the northern coast in Allied possession, the Air Support Command is ever busy carrying supplies from Port Moresby, or even directly from Australia, to the various Allied bases, carrying back wounded on the return trips.

**Bottling Up at Lae**

At Lae, General MacArthur witnessed the landing of paratroopers who quickly bottled up roads of escape for the trapped Japanese troops and thus made their capitulation certain.

A most important function of the Air Support Command, therefore, in the campaign in Europe is to seize the airports and put them into shape rapidly to permit the American air combat units to use them as quickly as possible.

For this purpose engineering units associated with the Air Support Command have developed all types of air-borne airport-repairing machinery—smaller editions of bulldozers, scrapers, tractors, graders, such as those used by American highway builders. These are flown in and are used to bring runways back into shape, often within a very few hours after the fields have been evacuated by the enemy.

## Soviet Leaders Get Hero Medals

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (AP)—The coveted title, Hero of Labor, was bestowed on prominent Soviet leaders by the Supreme Soviet yesterday for outstanding contributions toward supplying arms and material for the current Russian offensive.

Those awarded were:

Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff, for services in increasing the production of tanks; Commissar of Internal Affairs Lavrenti P. Beria, for production of armament and war materials; Defense Commissar G. M. Malenkoff, for increased production of planes and motors; Commissar of Food Supply Anastas I. Mikoyan, for supplying the Red Army with food; Commissars Ivan Tevosyan and Pavel I. Koroboff for organizing the standard of metal for armament; and Commissar V. V. Vakrusheff for increasing the coal output.

The Order of Suvoroff, First Class, was awarded to Lieut. Gen. A. V. Kruleff for supplying the Army under difficult conditions.

The Hero of Labor medal is the one order that Premier Joseph Stalin wears on almost every occasion. It is a small gold star on a red ribbon.


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# Wallace Puts Hope of Peace In Keeping of 'Common Man'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, asked to explain the reason behind his many speeches about the "common man," said that:

He is trying to stimulate thinking that will make for a lasting peace through giving the common man everywhere a better living which would include better wages, food and housing.

"I have felt," he said in an interview, "that a great many things were apt to be passed up too long if we are going to end wars. For that reason I have made these speeches. They needed to be made and I will continue to make them.

"There are millions of folks in this country who feel the way I do."

Asked if he thought his talks were having any effect, Mr. Wallace said:

"Yes. I have been pleased by the reaction seen in the mail I receive and the folks I have met in different cities. There has been a good reaction in foreign countries, too, principally in England and Latin America."

**Chary of "Dollar Diplomacy"**

He said he believes that the "so-called Right Wing trend in this country has aroused Latin American fears of a revival of dollar diplomacy" and that it is important "to the future to put these fears of Yankee imperialism at rest."

A modern democracy must respect the "individuality and potentialities of the common man," he said in his book-lined Senate office, "but those potentialities haven't yet been realized in any country."

There has been criticism of the Vice-President for his thinking and utterances, ranking from something like "star-gazer" to descriptions less complimentary, but of his critics he said:

"I have always felt they were valuable. They have been to me. By arousing discussion, they give you a power to get across your ideas that sometimes you may not possess yourself."

But criticism is valuable only so long as it is "fair," he said, expressing "resentment against distortions" of his words and thinking.

The Vice-President, who said he writes his speeches in longhand or dictates them to his secretary, called this the "Century of the Common Man" in a May, 1942, speech in which he made this statement:

**World in Revolution**

"When we begin to think about the significance of freedom from want for the average man, then we know that the revolution of the past 150 years has not been completed, either here in the United States or in any other nation in the world."

He made successive similar speeches.

Last July, as Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, he quarreled with Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, over the work of their agencies.

President Roosevelt settled the argument by abolishing the Board under that name and with it Mr. Wallace's chairmanship, leaving him no other important position except the Vice-Presidency.

Those who may have thought then the Vice-President might resume the role of many Vice-Presidents before him—an almost clam-like public life except when presiding over the Senate—were mistaken, for more than ever before he made speeches around the country.

Particularly he attacked business monopolies and international cartels and today he said he considers both "bottlenecks that must be broken" before the kind of living he has in view for the average man can be achieved.

**His Stress on Unemployment**

Mr. Wallace pointed out that his speeches have fallen into two categories, foreign and domestic post-war goals, with most recent emphasis on how they are to affect this country.

He emphasized that "postwar full employment of labor, technology and natural resources in the service of the common man" had been and would continue to be the essence of his speeches.

Such talks, he claimed, help both the war effort and this country's relationship with other nations.

Better living standards, he said, should be thought of in terms of a national income of at least $120,000,000,000 a year on the basis of current prices.

"Toward achieving those better standards," he added, "we have done better than any other large country in the world but still we have far to go."

But thinking of that postwar life in the United States without thinking also of how it should be in the rest of the world, he continued, would be unbalanced thinking and for this reason:

If this country's living standards increased at a faster rate than the rest of the world there would be "trouble ahead" because only better living conditions for all men can assure lasting peace.

# American Artillery Scales Famous Mountain

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

**Men, Mules, and Guns Climb Pikes Peak**

Along the cog railroad which carries less-hardy mountain climbers, the pack train of the 608th Field Artillery Battalion trudges slowly up the last strenuous 1,000 feet to the summit of Pikes Peak.

# Mexico Attaches Deep Import To Visit of Texas Governor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Though not so spectacular, of course, the official visit to Mexico of the Governor of Texas, Coke Stevenson, is in certain respects every bit as significant as was the meeting of President Avila Camacho and President Roosevelt at Monterrey last spring.

It is certainly symbolic of the new phase of relations between the two countries. The Governor of Texas came for the Mexican Independence Day celebrations as an invited guest of the Mexican Government. This last should be emphasized: he was an invited guest of the Mexican President. And Governor Stevenson is the first Texas Governor ever to have received such an invitation.

It was not just through indifference or lack of opportune circumstances that other Texas Governors have not been invited to Mexico. It was because heretofore a Texas Governor would probably have been the last possible guest the Mexicans would have selected. As the symbol of his State, a Governor of Texas has represented the focus of a long-held resentment by the Mexicans: toward racial discrimination against their people in the Southwest United States which they feel has been so marked in Texas that the very name "Texas" has become almost anathema to Mexicans.

That this feeling, which represents something not of the past but a current problem which both Governments are endeavoring to eradicate, should be swallowed by the Mexican Government to the extent that it can cordially invite the Chief Executive of Texas to the Mexican Capital as its guest of honor is evidence of true good will. It is evidence also that the Mexican Government wants to demonstrate to its people that strides are being made by the once offending State.

**Pro-Mexico Committee**

Governor Stevenson answered the insistent questions of Mexican newspapermen about discriminations by assurances that prejudices were passing, that they never had existed officially, but were confined to certain communities. Mexican laborers were treated the same in every respect as North American workers, he said.

Mexican consuls in Texas have themselves reported that the situation was becoming better. The gist of the problem has always been that most of the Mexicans in Texas are of the lower economic classes, and have therefore been subjected to economic segregation. Because, for Texans, these Mexicans represented Mexicans in general the segregation and discrimination have been extended at times to Mexicans of other classes. The discriminations may not have been official, but they have existed at other levels nevertheless and have hurt many a pride.

Perhaps it was more than mere coincidence, therefore, that alongside the headlines of the press interview of Governor Stevenson, Mexican newspapers ran the same day headlines announcing that the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, on the day the Governor arrived, had just appointed a "Comite Pro-Mexico de Afuera" (Pro-Mexico Committee Abroad), especially aimed to protect Mexicans in Texas.

The Committee's goal is "to stop acts of segregation, discrimination and misuse of justice" of which Mexicans "have been and are victims." Its President is Deputy Francisco de P. Jimenez, ex-Consul General of Mexico in San Antonio and El Paso, Texas. Señor Jimenez told the House of Deputies that President Roosevelt had complied loyally with his promises as a good neighbor, but that in Texas instances of humiliation to Mexicans continued, in spite of the measures of the authorities.

**Put Up to Texas**

Because of state sovereignty, Señor Jimenez continued, the Federal Government can not intervene so the responsibility is ultimately up to the State. For this reason he addressed himself to Governor Stevenson, he said, to evoke the Texas Congress to expedite passage of an antidiscriminatory law which has already passed the House of Representatives but has not passed the Senate.

The 10-point program for the Committee as approved by the Mexican House of Deputies, calls for development among Mexicans living abroad of a love of country, emphasizing at the same time the obligations to the country in which they live; initiation of a radio program of broadcasts of cultural and artistic material and dramatic skits of Mexican history; aid to the Mexican Foreign Office and diplomatic representatives in protecting Mexicans abroad and vigilance to make sure these officials are carrying out their duties; protest against discriminatory acts against Mexicans in the United States, and protection of Mexican workers in their contracts with foreign employers.

Perhaps it is not just coincidence that the formation of this Committee came at the precise moment when the Texas Governor was in town. Perhaps it indicates that the Mexicans are ready to accept graciously everything that has been and is being done to remove this complex deep-rooted problem.

# Willkie Bases Hope for GOP On Liberalism

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie stated plainly yesterday that he would like to run again for President on the Republican ticket providing the party would adopt his ideas about domestic economic matters and foreign policies.

"If the Republican Party would adopt liberal policies, both foreign and domestic," he told a press conference, "I would devote every minute I could, either as a worker in the ranks or as a candidate."

Mr. Willkie said his concept of a foreign policy for this country stressed heavily the importance of "Asia and the Far East" with respect to world order. He urged that Americans look more toward Asia and less toward Europe in considering world affairs.

Domestically, he added, this country should recognize the need of continued high production after the war. He said this high production is being realized at present due to the adoption of a certain measure of dictatorship. In the peace to come, he continued, it must be maintained without the continued application of Fascist principles.

Mr. Willkie came to San Francisco after having called upon Gov. Earl Warren at Sacramento.

Asked to comment on President Roosevelt's appointment of W. Averell Harriman to be Ambassador to Russia, he said: "Anything that seeks to help our bankrupt diplomatic relations with the Soviet" was "a step in the right direction."

Mr. Willkie stated his presence in California was occasioned by private business and also by his urge to bring about public acceptance of his ideas.

Asked if his views had changed since he ran for President in 1940, he said:

"If I don't grow every day, then it is time for me to die."

Mr. Willkie expressed belief the American people were coming around to his views.

# *Santa Looks at Toy Supply; Pack to Be Slightly Less*

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Santa Claus, apparently maintaining the same tireless energy in wartime as in days of peace, will pack an almost normal load of toys into his sleigh for distribution to the nation's youngsters this Christmas.

Although deprived of many of his old properties because of shortage of materials and vexed because of insufficient workers, Santa has been putting in an extremely busy year trying to meet a 20 per cent upturn in ahead-of-season demand for toys and games for the kids.

The toy and game manufacturers and distributors in Chicago's merchandise mart who help set the stage for Santa said today indications were that retail sales will total around $200,000,000—approximately 10 per cent under last year's total. They said that if demand for the toys and games could be met sales would skyrocket past the record quarter billion mark set in 1929.

Holding sales at the predicted level was described as "a highly creditable job" by John C. Goodall, the Mart's general manager, considering the industry had to find alternate merchandise for many toys. These included metal wheels goods, electric trains and mechanical toys, responsible before the war for $60,000,000 of the total annual toy and game business.

He said after new lines of toys and some old ones revived were put on the market and quickly taken by retailers there had been a continual stream of improvisations. These and scores of new type games will relieve serious shortages, he explained.

Military slanted toys and games continue to dominate the field but there is a wide variety and apparently enough to satisfy all of Santa's customers.

# House Studies Pay for Wives Of Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—What to do, financially, about wayward wives of servicemen and the families of conscientious objectors occupied Congress today.

The House Military Affairs Committee, winding up hearings on legislation to boost payments to the dependents of enlisted men, pondered pleas that faithless wives be cut off from support and that something be done for the families of conscientious objectors. The latter now get nothing.

Gerald Monsman, representing a group of organizations that give free legal advice to servicemen, told the Committee half the complaints reaching his association are from soldiers and sailors who protest that their wives aren't entitled to financial support.

In many cases, he said, money is deducted from a serviceman's pay for a wife from whom he is separated. He suggested that draft boards or some other agency be authorized to review such cases.

Army witnesses objected earlier the provision would make "a court of domestic relations" of the Army, a role it doesn't want. Maj. Gen. Jay L. Benedict of Army personnel told the Committee too much talk of family problems at home will have a bad effect on the morale of servicemen abroad.

Paul French, representing a national service for religious objectors, urged that the money earned by conscientious objectors be sent to their families. Thirty-five per cent of them have dependents, he said, and many are destitute. Money earned by the objectors is held now in a special Treasury fund.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations demanded that Government dependency allowances be boosted to $120 a month for a serviceman's wife with two children. The present act allows $72 for such a family but a Senate-passed bill now before the House Committee would increase that amount to $79.

# Army-Navy Education by Film Presages Peacetime Advance

*Continued from Page 1*

unfolding. The new instructional devices, it is believed, will make this possible without greater effort or longer hours on the students' part. Bluejackets at an eastern Navy school reported recently that they learned more about fire-control from a 15-minute film than they had previously absorbed from a two-hour lecture on the same subject.

Simultaneously, the danger of inferior teaching is minimized by the films, although more impersonality and less of the warming human element in teaching may be involved. A motion picture that has passed rigid standards of accuracy provides equal opportunity for all to learn correctly.

In time of war, the service films condition students to dive-bombing or to jungle suroundings. In time of peace, educational films, done in color and with special animation added by dubbed-in pointers, diagrams and cartooned figures, can teach the day's geography lesson or analyze a geometry problem. The motion picture can bring the peoples, histories, and problems of other lands close to teen-age Americans.

**1,692 Jobs Completed**

Since the Navy training film branch was given the job of producing films in July, 1941, 1,692 projects have been completed, 1,412 slide films, and 280 motion pictures. The total number of projects in the mill now is approximately 1,300, of which 850 are slide films and the rest moving pictures.

Educators believe that, when the last shot is fired, teaching experts will begin calling in Walt Disney and the various cinema studios, summoning the recording companies, and engaging the television and radio arts to build a new kind of visual, audible education which will speed, expand, and exhilarate the process of learning in tomorrow's world.

# Cornell Economist Resigns From OPA

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Paul M. O'Leary announced his resignation as Deputy Administrator of the OPA, in charge of rationing, to return to teaching at Cornell University.

Mr. O'Leary, Professor of Economics on leave from Cornell, has headed the OPA's rationing division since February, 1942. For a year previously, he had been identified with price-fixing federal agencies.

Mr. O'Leary said, "I have wanted for some time to return to Cornell where from now on I believe I can be more useful than in OPA." He added that "since Mr. (Chester) Bowles, the new General Manager of OPA, has told me that he is now willing and able to replace me with a person of his own selection," he would resume teaching.

# Ontario Maple Falls to Ax

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Ever-increasing demands of the war for building timber are bringing sounds of the woodsmen's ax closer and closer to the shores of Lake Ontario, as stand after stand of mature maple is combed for trees suitable for ship and railroad timbers, flooring and export planks.

Working farther south than at any time during the past generation or more, woodsmen are now operating in the Hornings' Mills district, about 60 miles from the City, where maples run from 60 to 80 feet high, and some show growth rings of 85 years.

They keep a close watch for trees suitable for plywood, finding one occasionally that can be shipped under special consignment for the plywood mills. Scrap logs and small stuff is sent to Camp Borden for fuel for the winter.

Rough estimates credit the north half of Dufferin County with having supplied 1,000,000 feet of lumber for the war effort since 1940. Twelve-inch slabs of both hard and soft wood, sold by the cartload as they fall from the mill, are already being eagerly bought to meet the needs of an anthracite-hungry countryside.

# WPB Would Spur Tin Can Salvage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Housewives were given a reminder recently that enough steel goes into U. S. tin cans every year to build 900 destroyers as the War Production Board issued an appeal to "keep it working."

Calling for immediate intensification of the tin can salvage collections, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said two out of every three used tins are being thrown away, and that their salvage is vital to the adequate production of copper, tin and steel for war goods.

The present salvage rate of 200,000,000 can a month must be doubled at once if schedules are to be maintained, said Mr. Nelson, adding that the steel mills are counting heavily on this scrap source.

Local salvage committees are in charge of collections.

# Good Late Fruit, Vegetable Crop Promises to Ease Winter Scarcity

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Late crops of fresh fruits and vegetables will do much toward relieving any scarcity of other food items during the coming winter, according to Harvey A. Baum, General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Company's produce-buying operations. Mr. Baum, in a release here today, said he based his statement on latest reports from the United States Department of Agriculture and from the company's field men in all parts of the country.

"The outlook is in general highly encouraging," he declared. "The orange crop gives promise of being ahead of last year's heavy production. The nation's grape supply will be a record one, with plenty remaining for domestic needs after a larger proportion of the crop is processed for war needs. The yield of other fruits is below a year ago, but of most of these there will be a fair supply.

"The vegetable situation is good, particularly with regard to those basic vegetables which are most essential from a nutritional standpoint. The potato crop, according to recent Government reports, promises an increase of 90,000,000 bushels over last year. This means that all previous records will be exceeded by 33,000,000 bushels.

"The outlook for other major vegetables is promising. Acreage and growing conditions indicate large yields of sweet potatoes, cabbage, lettuce and late carrots. Some of the smaller truck crops and less essential vegetables will show decreases from last year's unusually large production, but on the whole will approach normal yields of the past 10 years."

Peanuts may surpass last year's 2,500,000,000 pound production by 260,000,000 pounds, Mr. Baum reported, adding that the pecan crop is estimated to be 25 per cent larger than that produced last season.

# County Workers Get Pay as Surprise

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—About 6,000 Cook (Chicago) County employees were given a surprise party yesterday—in the form of salary checks which they weren't expecting until around Dec. 1.

A few weeks ago the employees were told that there were no immediate funds to meet the pay roll and there wasn't much hope they would get any salaries until Dec. 1, beginning of the new fiscal year.

The employees made the best of the situation and many had taken part-time jobs to get immediate cash for current expenses. But yesterday, Treasurer Victor L. Schlaeger signed the pay roll and checks totaling $625,000, for the first two weeks in September, were distributed to the employees.

County officials said that funds to meet the pay roll were taken from the $32,000,000 aggregate of funds which had been earmarked in the 1943 budget for payment of county bills. Mr. Schlaeger said that aside from salaries the only bills the county will pay until Dec. 1 will be those for medicine, food, and fuel for the county hospital and an infirmary.

# Another Campaign For Wire Hangers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—"Every clothes hanger—metal or wooden—that now lies unused in closet or attic is urgently needed by the dry cleaning industry," Howard Coonley, director of the conservation division, War Production Board, pointed out.

"Next month the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners will begin a nation-wide campaign to collect these idle hangers," Mr. Coonley announced. "Receiving centers to which housewives can bring their extra hangers will be set up in every community. Route men will also pick up hangers directly from home when they make deliveries.

"Since the 30,00 tons of steel that used to go into hangers each year must now go into ships and tanks, guns and planes, the dry cleaning industry has been almost completely deprived of new wire hangers.

"For lack of wire hangers the industry has turned to paperboard hangers. Now even these are hard to obtain."

# Wounded Veterans Training for Jobs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A training program for wounded veterans of this war that emphasizes re-employment now has been put into operation by the War Shipping Administration.

The first class of 68 trainees, soldiers and merchant seamen incapacitated for active service by enemy action, are already performing important war jobs in the Merchant Marine inspection and repair service, WSA announces.

The program will be expanded until the several thousand men required for these services are trained, WSA announced.

# Union Plans New Suit Against Newspaper

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union announced it would file a new $1,000,000 damage suit against the Akron, Ohio, Beacon-Journal publishing company following dismissal of the original action.

Federal Judge Frank L. Kloeb said he lacked jurisdiction in the case since the defendants lived outside the Western Judicial Division. The suit involves a story about the handling of Marine Corps supplies by seamen at Guadalcanal.

Attorney Edward Lamb said the N. M. U. would file a new suit seeking $1,000,000 from the Akron publishing firm and an equal amount from the Associated Press in the Eastern Division Court in Cleveland. The Associated Press was named in the original action brought here but the case against it was dismissed by Judge Kloeb May 22.

# La Guardia Backs Use of Prisoners

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Replying to charges by Judge Franklin Taylor of Kings County Court that the use of prisoners for work in the Sea View Hospital on Staten Island constituted a "jail delivery," Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia declared that the laws of the State permit such use of prisoners. The Mayor made the statement in an address Sept. 30 before members of the New York Rotary Club at the Commodore Hotel.

The Mayor told the Rotarians that the idea of utilizing prison labor came to him while on a recent tour of city prisons. It occurred to him, he added, that the prisoners engaged in laundry work, soap manufacturing, and other activities for the benefit of the city might be adapted to other tasks.

"So we've placed some in maintenance crews of our hospitals," he said, "but they do not come in contact with the patients. The laws of the state permit the use of prisoners for these purposes."

The Mayor said the prisoners get a dollar a day, which they receive upon their discharge. "If they make good, the prisoners will be given temporary employment when discharged," he added.

# Seeing-Eye Dogs For Servicemen

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—An announcement that the Daughters of the American Revolution would undertake to supply a seeing-eye dog for every serviceman blinded from injuries in the present war was made Sept. 28 by Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, New Jersey State Regent of the society.

Mrs. Goodfellow, a resident of South Orange, N. J., said that the project would be undertaken by junior members of the society—those between 21 and 35—and that the national movement would be headed by Mrs. Joseph Grundy of Passaic, N. J.

The announcement was made before 300 delegates at the opening of the New Jersey D. A. R.'s annual fall conference here.

# Ontario Schools To Get Radio Music

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—The Ontario Department of Education will initiate a program of musical education in the schools to be radiocast throughout the Province.

In making this announcement at the recent annual meeting of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association, Mrs. Marcus Adeney outlined the development of the idea initiated by the T. S. O. Association, which had resulted in full season programs for young people in the schools.

Last season instead of holding concerts in the parent hall, the programs were taken into the schools during school hours at the expense of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation educational department as an experiment.

This year the work will be carried on by the Ontario Department of Education, which, while it will not be able to undertake the expense of symphony orchestra broadcasts, will nevertheless provide other programs designed to enlarge the pupils' musical knowledge and appreciation.

# Pennsylvania Prisoners Get U. S. Service Award

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2 (AP)—"For outstanding service to the nation through production for the war effort," inmates of Western State Penitentiary were presented the National Service Award by Lewis E. Lawes, former Warden of Sing Sing, acting on behalf of Donald Nelson and the War Production Board.

More than 1,000 prisoners gathered on the institution's athletic field, heard Mr. Lawes praise their effort and watched a United States Navy Color Guard run up a production pennant in the yard. The prisoners have fulfilled Army, Navy and Coast Guard contracts in their metal working and textile shops.

# *Wristwatches Given Ground Crew Chiefs In Lieu of Medals*

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 30, Delayed. (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Allied Air Commander in the Southwest Pacific, today presented wristwatches to ground chiefs whose painstaking work has been largely responsible for keeping bombers of the Army's Fifth Air Force in commission against the enemy.

General Kennedy told the line chiefs the watches had been turned over to him by their manufacturer with the idea that they should be given to pilots and combat crews, but he had said "No, let's give them to the fellows who don't get any decorations but play such a tremendously important part in keeping the Fifth Air Force going."

Presentations were made to: Fred E. Staats, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Benton W. Van Matre, Hempstead, N. Y.; Stephen R. Kotyo, Bangor, Maine.


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## Escuela Presidente Roosevelt Near Quito, Ecuador

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Quito, Ecuador

Franklin D. Roosevelt has devoted admirers the world over. His photograph hangs on the walls of wealthy and humble homes not only in the United States, but in South American countries as well. There is one little town so devoted to the President of the United States that they named their school for him.

The President Roosevelt School opened in Ciudadela Vicentina, a suburb of Quito, Ecuador, two years ago. Ciudadela Vicentina is a tiny village composed of humble workers — carpenters, mechanics, and craftsmen. In this village everyone owns his home. There is no light or electricity, but a magnificent setting helps to compensate for this lack of physical comfort. The majestic Andes tower close around the Ciudadela, and the bright equatorial sun warms the earth.

**Needed a Local School**

Just five years ago, a band of workers organized this suburb of Quito. They elected a council and laid out their village after buying land from the Santo Domingo priests. They sent their children to school quite some miles into the heart of Quito.

They wanted their children to learn to read and write. They wanted them to have the advantages of education. But it was tedious for the children to make the trip into town each day. It was expensive, too. And many of the members of the village believed it was possible to have a school in the village.

The president of the committee, Enrique Sanchez, a worker in Quito's power plant, made the establishment of a public school his special project. He talked with the Minister of Education. He talked with members of the City Council. Finally he was successful. The City of Quito agreed to place a public school in Ciudadela Vicentina.

In October of 1941 there was much excitement in the village. The new school was ready to open. Quito supplied teachers from the public school system, but the selection of the name of the school was left to the residents of the village. "Presidente Roosevelt" was the unanimous choice. Long before the school became a reality it existed in the minds of those who hoped for it as the "Presidente Roosevelt."

**"He Is Our Friend"**

Why should this little suburb name its public school after the North American President? There were no large political nor business interests concerned. One of the teachers explained that "President Roosevelt is a great man. He is our friend. He is our patron."

The American flag waves over the President Roosevelt School and the photograph of the man hangs on the walls of the principal room of the small school. The 145 students, from six to fourteen years of age, know and love the man their school is named for.

To celebrate the completion of two years of classes in their new school and to honor the new committee elected by the residents of Ciudadela Vicentina, the pupils of the President Roosevelt presented a gay fiesta one bright Sunday last June. All of the children were in costume. Some of them were dressed in the costumes they imagined were worn by the American Indians. Others had donned the gayest combination of clothing they could find, adding ribbons, necklaces, feathers, and chains of nuts.

All of the residents gathered in the school's patio. The children presented a program of dance, songs, and recitations in honor of the day. The climax of the program was the exhibition of the special plaque prepared in honor of President Roosevelt by members of the group. The plaque has since been sent to the President.

Many simple things are lacking in this tiny Ecuadorian school. The children love to sing and dance, but there is no piano. The teachers are leading the children in good health habits, but there are no lavatories or washbowls. There are but few books and other school supplies. The teachers are hoping that somehow there will be more facilities in the future. Meanwhile, the children sing and dance as they learn to read and write, and are proud to have their school bear the name of their friend in that famous White House so far to the northward.

Frances McStay Adams

**The President Roosevelt School in Ciudadela Vicentina, near Quito, Ecuador (above left). At the upper right on the Day of Fiesta, with speeches and the showing of the American Flag owned by the school and the plaque of greeting which the school later sent to President Roosevelt. Below, a glimpse of the pupils being led in song by the music teacher.**

### Language Ability

You have often heard it said that "speech is golden." Encourage language ability and a good vocabulary and you will open avenues that will promote happiness, understanding, and an interesting personality in your child.

Your Child's World, The Book House for Children

## Working With Boys

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In working with boys, it is a mistake to judge according to appearances. Boys often seem to be very thoughtless. Many actions which adults label as "bad" are simply because they have not taken time to consider the final outcome. Part of our task is to teach them wisdom; therefore, to become angry or to condemn them for not expressing a greater amount of wisdom renders our teaching futile. Boys see things which interest them and which promise immediate pleasure. Without taking into consideration future potentialities they act on the impulse of the moment.

A boy of nine while visiting in the home of a friend of ours discovered a rifle hidden away in what was thought to be a safe place. The lad's main interest was munitions. To my friend's horror the lad appeared in the living room fully "armed" with the rifle. Instead of impressing him with angered shouts and rebukes directed at lowering his self-esteem, my friend spoke softly, but in an extremely serious tone of voice. After explaining the seriousness of the situation he made it emphatic that the boy was not to touch the gun again. I shall never forget the sober expression that came over that young face. Thereafter that was one young soldier who was content to confine his "arming" himself with toy weapons exclusively.

**A Matter of Judgment**

Here was a lad who had no intention of "misbehaving." Oh, yes, he should have realized that real rifles, small boys and small apartments might prove a dangerous combination, but the point is that his great fascination on seeing the gun so overshadowed his better judgment that he failed to realize this fact.

Boys are out for all the fun they can have. In their constant pursuit of a good time they don't realize what far-reaching results some of their actions may have. We must aid them in acquiring the ability to look ahead and see that what they do at the moment may bring consequences which far outweigh the temporary pleasure or thrill experienced in the immediate future. This is true character education, to teach the young to see beyond the immediate results of enticing activity.

**Needed Guidance**

Bob, another boy, learned that lesson in time to save himself from acquiring a reputation that might have terminated in actual delinquencies. This chap had a great desire to be clever and found that his fingers were nimble enough to enable him to make things disappear and then reappear in a different place. Bob had too great a sense of honor to keep anything that didn't belong to him; but not everyone realized it, and word got around the Boys' Club that Bob had been "taking things." The Program Director had a quiet talk with the boy and told him what people were saying about him, at the same time assuring him that he himself fully understood the situation. Bob's awakening was so harsh that he broke down and cried right in the Director's office. With typical boyhood earnestness he exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Roger, I will never do that again." It is a joy to add that Bob remains one of our finest examples of the Boys' Club boy.

## Through the Editor's Window

October:—Village School

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

As I look back on those days when I taught in a village school, it so often seems to be October. The maples are scarlet and gold, the oaks are turning wine-red and beyond the bare school yard the fields are russet with tasseled autumn grasses waving in the breeze. The sky is a deep blue backdrop for all the color. The morning air is frosty and exhilarating. Across the hills the slanting autumn light casts mauve shadows among pinkish distant foliage; while along the village paths, trod smooth by trudging childish feet, the red and yellow leaves are drifted, and amid laughter and companionable talk, teacher and pupils happily scuff their way to school.

Upstairs in the square brick building, the elementary grades from the two rooms downstairs have joined the handful of high-school boys and girls in the little assembly room for Bible reading and singing. It is a game, once the calendar month is reached, to see who shall be the first to call for the favorite song in the book, "October," and one of the three big boys usually wins. It is a boys' song, about outdoor games and gathering nuts. And we read autumn poems like Shelley's "O wild west wind, thou breath of autumn's being," and of course James Whitcomb Riley's "When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder in the shock."

* * *

On those frosty mornings, out on the nearer hillsides seen from the Assembly Room windows the fodder is in the shock, and we know from many a shortcut across corn fields that "the punkin"—globes of orange-gold—is lying here and there beside the wigwams of corn. "Punkins" and crisp, tasseled stalks with the golden ears still on them are piled in a decorative stack in the front corners of the schoolroom where we have all four high school grades. Great bowls of autumn leaves brighten the room—as if it needed brightening when the floods of sparkling sunshine pouring on brilliant trees just outside reflect light and color through the large windows.

* * *

At recess the girls and I pass a basketball in a circle, back of the school—a sort of scrub game, for there aren't enough players for teams, and anyway it is the boys' day for the athletic field where the baskets are. That ten minutes is another breath of October color and sparkle. The game is unimportant. It is the exhilaration of movement in the fresh bright wind that one recaptures even after all these years—that and the leaf-house the younger children are making under dense maples on a friendly lawn next door, and the pungent fragrance of burning leaves in the gutter across the dirt road in front of the country store.

* * *

Then, after school on such an October day, a group of us—all ages—go nutting. Do people still go nutting, I wonder? There is the happy walk along the dusty road between cloudy lavender blooms of Michaelmas daisies, followed by the sudden plunge into dark woods. You climb a broken place in a rail fence, the little ones rolling under, and take a path along the edge of the woods nearest the "old" cemetery. The hickory nuts are already falling and you are soon filling your baskets. Beyond, where black walnut trees form a grove, light and grassy underneath, you each have your favorite cracking place. Mine is a flat-topped boulder, usually shared with a teacher-pal or a pupil comrade. Squirrels and chipmunks chatter from lower branches or come over for choice morsels. Earnest conversation flows freely and many a democratic ideal is talked out, for this is grass-roots America in the making.

* * *

But even the bright October day of village school life softens into purple dusk. There are papers to mark and lessons to prepare. It is time for the good companions of diverse ages that make up any group from a village school to part until the morrow—time to go home to mellow fires and cottage suppers.

## School Lunch Program Counted Of Utmost Importance

Chicago

Parent-teacher associations in over a thousand communities carried on community school lunch projects last year, according to figures just released by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Convinced that "no other war measures for civilians can take precedence over the proper feeding and care of America's children," the P. T. A. has made the community school lunch one of its major projects. Wartime food shortages, rationing, higher food prices, and shortage of labor have increased the difficulties of the undertaking, with the result that P. T. A. Victory gardens and school canning programs have become necessary adjuncts of the project. At the same time, the war has increased the need for the school lunch, first because a constantly increasing number of mothers are working in war plants and not able to be home at noon; and second, because decreased transportation facilities make it difficult or impossible for many children to get home during the limited lunch-hour.

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**I am a Teacher!**

**And now we are at war and more than ever I am needed—**
**For I know my job!**
**The children—now,—as always must be taught**
**The Four Freedoms,**
**And learn love and understanding, patriotism and leadership**
**For the world tomorrow!**

**Yes, I am a Teacher and a friend of children**
**To whom they come!**
**And my job today will help build a new world**
**Of peace (please God!)**
**My work is not in war production but here in my schoolroom,**
**And I am proud!**

Marcia Frisbie

In Sierra Educational News

## Will Hold Conference On Nursery Schools

The National Association for Nursery Education is holding its 10th Biennial Meeting in Boston, Oct. 22 to 25, with headquarters at the Hotel Statler. This will be a work study conference on "The Community Serves the Child in War and Peace." Despite travel curtailment, it is hoped that, because of the vital need for co-ordinated planning and action, as many leaders in the field as possible will make an effort to participate.


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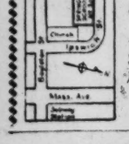
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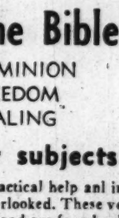
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# The Home Forum



## Man's Incorporeal Nature

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN Galileo published his theory that the sun is stationary in the center of the universe and that the earth has a diurnal motion of rotation, he at once incurred inquisitorial displeasure. The sale of his books was prohibited because, it was said, his propositions were absurd in philosophy, and heretical.

As in the days of Galileo, the human mind still resents any effort to disturb the groove in which it moves. Any new discovery that departs from the accepted order of things generally meets with opposition from selfish interests, bigotry, or ignorance. This is especially true when the innovation is in the field of religion. The lot of the reformer is indeed a difficult one.

* * *

This opposition to change was experienced by Mary Baker Eddy when she presented her discovery, Christian Science, to the world, a discovery as radical and revolutionary as that of Galileo. Like many other reformers, she incurred the ridicule, contempt, and persecution of her critics for teaching something that went contrary to the accepted maxims of the day.

One fundamental departure from the generally accepted theories for which Christian Science is responsible is the teaching that man, God's image, is an incorporeal, spiritual individuality, instead of a material organism or personality; in other words, that he lives, moves, and has his being in the divine Mind, in Life, Truth, and Love, rather than in a material, humanly circumscribed body.

The essence of Mrs. Eddy's teaching about man may be found in her answer to the question, "Do you believe in man?" On page 49 of her work "Unity of Good," she answers that question, in part, as follows: "I believe in the individual man, for I understand that man is as definite and eternal as God, and that man is coexistent with God, as being the eternally divine idea. This is demonstrable by the simple appeal to human consciousness."

The denial of the so-called material personality of man does not mean annihilation or obliteration. What we call material man never was, is, or will be the real man, but always the counterfeit of the original ideal man. The physical man never had, nor will ever reach, a state of perfection. But the recognition of the real man as complete, harmonious, perfect, free, will bring the nature and characteristics of man's true being into one's experience. Not only that, but it will enlarge and broaden one's mental stature. On page 265 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

* * *

This liberating process can be achieved only as we forsake a material sense for the spiritual sense of being, that is, as we acquire a sense of the awareness of Spirit. In Bible parlance, we must "put off the old man with his deeds and . . . put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him" (Colossians 3:9, 10).

This resort to and emphasis on the real, incorporeal nature of man heals. In fact, every healing in Christian Science—and there are thousands taking place every day—proves the true status of man, proves his perfection, his spirituality, his incorporeality.

The writer awakened one morning with a severe pain at the back of his head. He at once declared the scientific statement of being, as found on page 468 of Science and Health, which begins with the words: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all;" and finishes with the affirmation, "Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." He also studied that week's Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, the subject being "Soul and Body." The Lesson emphatically denied the universal belief that man is a corporeal being, or that he is a material organism, and stressed his incorporeal nature. It also dwelt on the allness and perfection of Soul in which there can be no discord. By the time three sections of the Lesson had been read, the headache had disappeared. This was one more proof—in addition to the many others the writer gratefully acknowledges—that an understanding of God's allness and of the spiritual nature of man heals discordant conditions.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

## Those Arabian Nights

ARABIC LITERATURE in the narrow sense of *adab*, or belles-lettres, which reached its height around the year 1000, tended to be affected and ornate, in response to Persian influence. The terse, incisive and simple expression of early days had gone forever. It was supplanted by a polished and elegant style, rich in elaborate similes and replete with rhymes. Of the literature of the period, the West has picked out one book on which to center its attention — *Alf Laylah wa-Laylah*—"A Thousand and One Nights," better known as *The Arabian Nights*. The first draft, made in the year 942, was from an old Persian tale. Other tales, and the name of the heroine, Scheherazade, were added by local story-tellers. As time went on, additions were made from numberless sources—Indian, Greek, Hebrew, Egyptian, Oriental folk-tales of every description. The fabulous court of Harun al-Rashid provided a large number of humorous anecdotes and love stories. The final compilation of the *Nights* was not made until the fourteenth century. It is, incidentally, far more popular in the West than in the East.—From "The Arabs," by PHILIP K. HITTI. (Princeton: Princeton University Press.)

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## A Great Affair at The Schloss

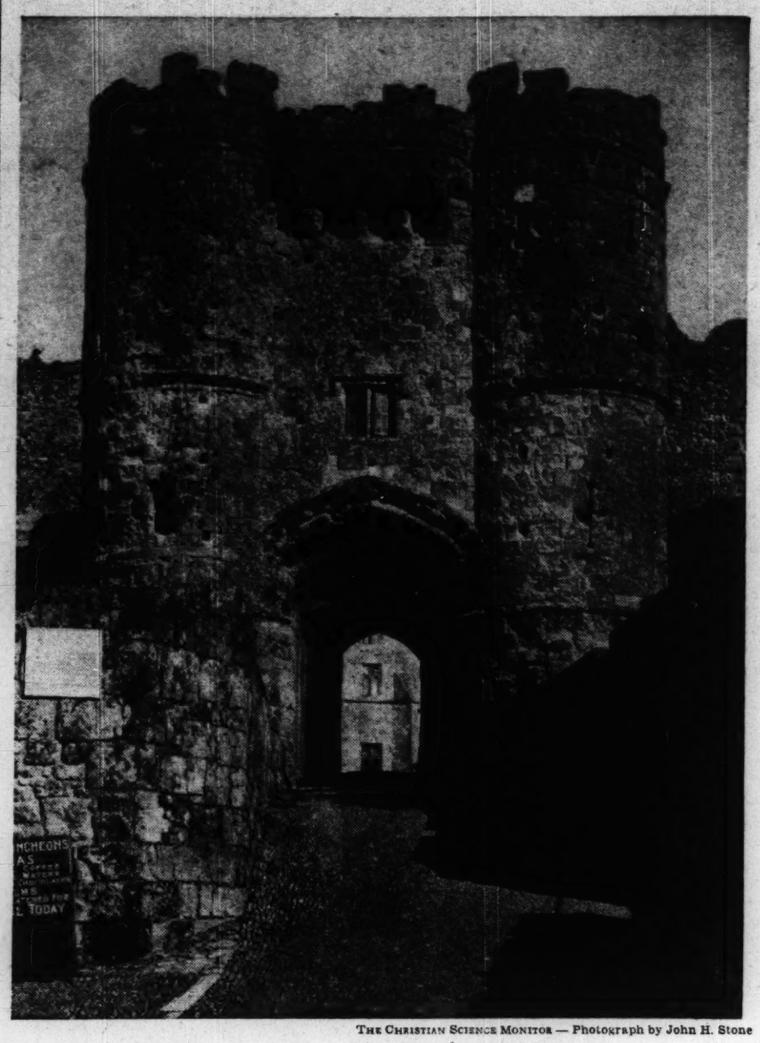
THIS PARTICULAR little Court was at the time flourishing, and consisted of an old Grand Duke and Duchess; their son and his wife, the hereditary Prince and Princess, and their young daughter.

They were surrounded by any number of retainers: gentlemen-in-waiting, ladies-in-waiting; foreign visitors from Sweden, Denmark and France; also a Chamberlain, a Vice-Chamberlain, a Master of the Horse, a Chief Jaeger and an Under Jaeger. . . . Finally, there were chefs and scullions, and there was an enormous old French butler like a Velasquez painting; and innumerable lackeys; far too many. . . .

Dinner parties were a great affair at the Schloss. These were often given to the surrounding neighbourhood. The hour of the banquet would be three o'clock. Although the sun was shining outside, all the shutters would be closed and hundreds of wax candles lit.

Grafs and Gräfins, having driven long distances from all about the country, would emerge from landaus; the ladies' silks and the gentlemen's coat-tails somewhat crumpled, from long hours in the carriage. They were cheery, straightforward, plain people. They all seemed to have shrill voices, and they shouted; but they had a rather pleasing provincial intonation. In England country gentlefolk ceased to speak with the accent of their own county after the eighteenth century. The English counties are nearer together and all nearer the capital and so now it is only in books that we know our eighteenth-century "Squire Westons" shouting dialect. But certainly even in the late nineteenth century many North German county families were still proud of keeping the accent of their provinces. One of the gentlemen-in-waiting, by whom I was seated at one of the dinner parties, told me that it was supposed that the country guests dining round us had developed cracked high voices from shouting perpetually against the whistling winds that blew over their bitter cold northern estates all the winter. We laughed over this; we could not be heard—there was such a noise at the table.

These banquets, for which everyone dressed in a stiff German style of afternoon attire, took place, as we have seen, in the middle of the day with all daylight shut out, and the great candelabras all lit up.—From "Festival," by MARY MACCARTHY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone

THE ENTRANCE TO CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, topping a hill in that Island of sweeping downs, stands in the center of the Isle of Wight. Built on the site of a Roman fort, its eminence, in early days, gave it importance as a fortress. Though much of the castle is now in ruins, the massive keep still stands and gives unrivaled views over the surrounding country and the distant waters of the English Channel.

Carisbrooke Castle possesses many interesting relics of the luckless Stuart king, Charles I, who, in his last tragic years, involved in desperate quarrels with both Parliament and Army, escaped from Hampton Court and sought refuge in the Isle of Wight. Charles may have cherished the hope that the governor of the castle, Colonel Hammond, would, in the case of emergency, assist him to reach France. But the governor did not betray his trust and for ten months the king remained a prisoner in the castle. A window in Carisbrooke is still pointed out from which, it is said, Charles made an abortive attempt to escape.

## Des Menschen Unkörperlichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS GALILEI seine Theorie veröffentlichte, daß die Sonne im Mittelpunkt der Welt stillsteht, und daß sich die Erde täglich einmal um ihre Achse dreht, zog er sich sofort das ketzerrichterliche Mißfallen zu. Der Verkauf seiner Bücher wurde verboten, weil, wie es hieß, seine Behauptungen philosophischer Unsinn und Ketzerei seien.

Wie zur Zeit Galileis wehrt sich das menschliche Gemüt auch heute gegen jeden Versuch, es in seinen üblichen Gewohnheiten zu stören. Jede neue Entdeckung, die von der angenommenen Ordnung der Dinge abweicht, stößt gewöhnlich auf den Widerstand von selbstischen Interessen, von Blindgläubigkeit oder Unwissenheit. Dies trifft besonders zu, wenn es sich um Neuerungen auf dem Gebiet der Religion handelt. Ja, das Los des Reformators ist schwer.

* * *

Diesen Widerstand gegen Änderungen erfuhr Mary Baker Eddy Eddy, als sie ihre Entdeckung, die Christliche Wissenschaft, der Welt darbot, eine so einschneidende und umwälzende Entdeckung wie die Entdeckung Galileis. Wie viele andere Reformatoren zog auch sie sich den Spott, die Verachtung und die Verfolgung ihrer Kritiker zu, weil sie etwas lehrte, was den damaligen allgemeinen Grundsätzen widersprach.

Eine grundlegende Abweichung der Christlichen Wissenschaft von den allgemein angenommenen Theorien ist die Lehre, daß der Mensch, Gottes Bild, eine unkörperliche, geistige Individualität und nicht ein materieller Organismus oder eine materielle Persönlichkeit ist; mit andern Worten, daß er nicht in einem materiellen, menschlich umschriebenen Körper, sondern in dem göttlichen Gemüt, in dem Leben, der Wahrheit und der Liebe lebt, webt und sein Dasein hat.

Das Wesentliche der Lehre Mrs. Eddys über den Menschen ist in ihrer Antwort auf die Frage: „Glauben Sie an den Menschen?" enthalten. Auf Seite 49 ihrer Schrift "Unity of Good" gibt sie auf diese Frage die Antwort, von der ein Teil lautet: „Ich glaube an den individuellen Menschen; denn ich verstehe, daß der Mensch so bestimmt und so ewig wie Gott ist, und daß der Mensch mit Gott zusammenbesteht, da er die ewige göttliche Idee ist. Dies kann dadurch bewiesen werden, daß man sich einfach an das menschliche Bewußtsein wendet.

Das Verneinen der sogennanten materiellen Persönlichkeit des Menschen bedeutet nicht Vernichtung oder Auslöschung. Was wir den materiellen Menschen nennen, ist nicht, war nie und wird nie der wirkliche Mensch sein, sondern ist immer die Fälschung des ursprünglichen Idealmenschen. Der körperliche Mensch war nie vollkommen, noch wird er es je werden. Aber die Anerkennung des wirklichen Menschen als vollständig, harmonisch, vollkommen und frei bringt nicht nur die Art und die Kennzeichen des wahren Seins des Menschen in unsere Erfahrung, sondern vergrößert und erweitert auch unsere mentale Statur. Auf Seite 265 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mrs. Eddy geschrieben: „Dieser wissenschaftliche Sinn des Seins, der die Materie für den Geist aufgibt, deutet keineswegs darauf hin, daß der Mensch in der Gottheit aufgeht und seine Identität einbüßt, sondern verleiht dem Menschen eine erweiterte Individualität, eine umfangreichere Sphäre des Gedankens und der Tätigkeit, eine umfassendere Liebe, einen höheren und dauernderen Frieden".

* * *

Dieser Befreiungsvorgang kann nur stattfinden, wenn wir einen materiellen Sinn für den geistigen Sinn des Seins aufgeben, d. h. wenn wir einen Sinn des Gewahrwerdens des Geistes erlangen oder wie es in der Bibel heißt, wenn wir „den alten Menschen mit seinen Werken ausziehen und den neuen anziehen, der da erneuert wird zu der Erkenntnis nach dem Ebenbilde des, der ihn geschaffen hat" (Kol. 3, 9. 10).

Dieses Zufluchtnehmen zu der wirklichen Art des Menschen, dieses Hervorheben seiner Unkörperlichkeit, heilt. Ja, jede Heilung in der Christlichen Wissenschaft—und es finden jeden Tag unzählige Heilungen statt—beweist den wahren Zustand des Menschen, beweist seine Vollkommenheit, seine Geistigkeit, seine Unkörperlichkeit.

Der Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes wachte eines Morgens mit heftigen Schmerzen im Hinterkopf auf. Er erklärte sofort die wissenschaftliche Erklärung des Seins in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 468), die mit den Worten beginnt: „Es ist kein Leben, keine Wahrheit, keine Intelligenz und keine Substanz in der Materie. Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung; denn Gott ist Alles-in-allem", und die mit der Bekräftigung schließt: „Folglich ist der Mensch nicht matteriell; er ist geistig". Er vertiefte sich auch in die Lektionspredigt jener Woche im Christlich-Wissenschaftlichen Vierteljahrsheft über das Thema „Seele und Leib". Die Lektion verneinte nachdrücklich den allgemeinen Glauben, daß der Mensch ein körperliches Wesen oder ein materieller Organismus sei, und betonte seine Unkörperlichkeit. Sie handelte auch von der Allheit und Vollkommenheit der Seele, in der es keine Disharmonie geben kann. Nachdem er drei Abschnitte der Lektion gelesen hatte, war das Kopfweh verschwunden. Dies war ein weiterer Beweis—außer den vielen anderen, die der Verfasser dankbar anerkennt—daß das Verständnis der Allheit Gottes und der Geistigkeit des Menschen unharmonische Zustände heilt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

### *The Sand-Pipers*

It was sunset and the waves
Beat hard and high against the caves;
We sat in wonderment and awe
Of the perfect thing we saw.

You recall we watched them fly
In a band across the sky;
The sun's light on sea and cove
Made a gold haze to float above.

Wordless enchantment filled us then
As fleet wings moved in unison,
And flying there that dainty group
Seemed like any dancing troupe.

We laugh to think that birds could be
Fairy dancers wild and free;
The sand-pipers in the sun's gleam
Were ballet of an old sea's dream.

M. G.

## From My Library Walls

LYING BEFORE ME is a snapshot of two American doughboys, which I took at the canteen of the American Red Cross in Trier, Germany, in 1919. It is not strictly on my Library Walls as yet, since I only recently uncovered it; but it soon will be, when properly framed. On my desk lies one of many appeals I have received for books to be sent overseas to soldiers in World War II, and the association between the snapshot and the appeal for books is so strong that the combination recalls an interesting experience.

* * *

In connection with my official duties with the Red Cross overseas, it became necessary for me to motor from Paris to Coblentz, where I was attached to the American Second Army of Occupation. The German city of Trier was a center of the various leave areas, and this was one of the points where I stopped over for contact to gain information in connection with my mission. The two boys, captured by my camera, had just supplied me with revealing evidence of the great value of books in supporting morale among the soldiers. As Henry Van Dyke so well expressed it: "The morale of the army is the hidden force which uses the weapons of war to the best advantage, and nothing is more important in keeping up this morale than a supply of really good reading for the men in their hours of enforced inactivity."

* * *

At Trier, the insistent demand for something to read was far beyond the supply of books or magazines; and I discovered that the Red Cross person in charge had ingeniously torn various books into sections, which resulted in gaining material for a greater number of applicants. These two boys had received each a part of a different book, and each had endeavored to prove to the other that his portion was of greater interest and value.

"There's one advantage in not having enough to read," the first soldier said thoughtfully; "it makes us read what we do have over and over until we know it by heart."

"What has interested you most?" I inquired.

He pulled out from his pocket a little sheaf of printed leaves, torn and soiled. "There weren't enough books to go around," he repeated what I had already learned, "so the lady in charge cut this one up and gave each one of us a few sheets."

* * *

I smoothed out the dilapidated leaves and discovered Emerson's essay on "Compensation." The boy must have noticed the expression of surprise on my face, for he smiled and said:

"I used to think this man Emerson was too highbrow, and I don't believe I'd have read this if I could have got anything else; but it has explained a lot of things. Every time I read it I find something new and it helps me."

"How does it help you?" I asked.

"Well," he hesitated, "there are a lot of things we have to do here just because we have to. I came over with a lot of enthusiasm. I wanted to serve my country, to help win the war, and all that sort of thing; but I didn't see how sweeping up the litter at camp was doing much toward licking the Hun. But this feller Emerson understood all right." Then the boy quoted from memory: "Human labor, through all its forms . . . is one immense illustration of the perfect compensation of the universe . . . the doctrine that everything has its price—and if that price is not paid, not that thing but something else is obtained, and that it is impossible to get anything without its price."

* * *

"That's fine," I complimented him. "Now tell me how you applied it."

"Well," he replied, "I realize now that the dirty work we fellows in camp have to do is just part of the 'price'; and, when you look at it that way, it makes it easier, doesn't it? In another place, this guy Emerson says," and again he quoted: "'The indignation which arms itself with secret forces does not awaken until we are pricked and stoned and sorely shot at. A great man is always willing to be little. When he sits on the cushion of advantages, he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood.'"

"You see," the boy explained, "when we fellows came over here, we didn't have much of a grudge against the Huns. To fight them was just part of the job. When we were 'pricked and stoned and sorely shot at,' we sure had our 'indignation awakened,' and we sure had a 'chance to learn something.' This feller Emerson must have been a great man. When I get home, I am going to read everything he wrote."

* * *

The second boy had listened rather indulgently. "That's all right for Joe," he remarked, after his companion had finished, "but the bit of a book I got wasn't so complicated. It was by a guy named Carlyle. Ever hear of him?"

Suppressing a smile, I acknowledged familiarity with the name, and inquired: "Just what did Thomas Carlyle say to you?"

"Well," he answered soberly, "of course I can't remember the exact words the way Joe here does, but I've got the idea all right. 'What have you done, you son-of-a-gun?' Carlyle asks. 'If you've got happiness or unhappiness, why that's only just your wages, and you spent that in paying for your chow. You've eaten it all up by this time. Now how about your work? Come on, trot it out. Let's see what you've really done.'"

* * *

It was months later, on my return to my own library, that I searched out the exact words which had meant so much to this doughboy in Trier: "Happiness, unhappiness," Carlyle wrote; "all that was but the wages thou hast; thou hast spent all that in sustaining thyself hitherward; not one coin of it remains with thee, it is all spent, eaten; and now thy work. Where is thy work? Swift, out with it, let us see thy work."

Many of my friends have hesitated to send serious books from their libraries in response to the appeal in the present war. I am hoping that these two instances will encourage them not to take the American soldier too lightly. Emerson and Carlyle would have felt themselves well repaid, if they had realized that anything they had written had acted as an interpreter to these boys who were offering their lives on the altar of liberty.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

## Sketched in Sumatra

FORT DE KOCK, 3000 feet above the sea, is now the centre of Menangkabau. It has its name from the Dutch commander in the Padri War, and his Redoubt crowns a sharp hill in the middle of the town. West, above the Indian Ocean, is Lake Manindjau, clearly designed to the specifications of a tourist bureau. You go by lanes and villages where poinsettias droop over mossy walls, giant marigolds mount the slopes among palms, sugar cane grows to violet feathery tufts, and pomegranates are in fruit and flower. Cinnamon bark, stacked, sweetens the roadside airs; orchids grow with spears of flame amongst the bracken. Buffalo carts, highly decorated, come to market. The buffalo wears shoes cut from old tyres. Each house has its long fish pond. . . . Sometimes the house is built across the pond; the householder bathes under his bedroom and catches his breakfast through the kitchen floor.

In the mornings people fill the roads to fields and markets. The Menangkabau businessman carries his dispatch case and his umbrella neatly balanced on his head, a thing which I have never seen in the City. Chickens defy your automobile until the last desperate moment and then, remembering that they are birds, take to the air. Each village with its mosque looks in the distance like a little port of ships.

You climb the hill called Poentjak, and Manindjau lies three thousand feet below, a dark pearl, a moonstone in its setting of jagged hills. It is smaller than Singkarak, perhaps ten miles long and six or seven wide, but it has great depth of water. Under its hills and about the shores are wooded promontories and little islands: through the gap which is a river gate, where the Antokan goes out, the Indian Ocean shines across twenty miles of coastal plains. Poentjak drops almost perpendicularly through a tangled scrub of bronze and green to the shoreside sawahs and the villages. Birds plummet past into the deep. You hear doves cooing a thousand feet below.—From "Westward the Course!" by PAUL MCGUIRE, copyright 1942 by PAUL MCGUIRE, by permission of William Morrow & Company.

### *Remember Mountain Peaks*

This year of wars
remember mountain peaks—
the sound of swallow wings
in cliff-cool air.
That was a place
to memorize with mute lips:
the body motionless as lizard
tiled to stone.

O remember canyon floors:
the circling shadow-wings of hawk
grown small and smaller,
when sound of plane is overhead
these clock-round hours.

Remember puma-silent days: the still
of nights: close-fingered over you
the quiet stars—

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1943



# United States Puts Axis Prisoners to Work Under Geneva Convention

## Axis-Held Kin Only Worry Of Fort Meade Italians

**Prisoners express concern over relatives in north of Italy—Status of men held is apparently not covered by terms of armistice—Regimen permits no coddling and restrictions are fair.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2—Delighted at being out of the war, hundreds of Italian soldiers captured in North Africa and now confined behind barbed-wire fences in near-by Fort Meade, Md., have only one worry—what is happening to their relatives and families back in Italy.

Those from Sicily and the toe of Italy apparently feel fairly confident that little of ill can befall their parents, their wives, and children, now that the Allies have those areas firmly in their grasp. Those from Central Italy and the northern provinces do not share the confidence of their companions from the south.

However, all the prisoners are making the best of their lot. Many of them are living better than ever before, with three square meals a day, comfortable quarters and treatment much better than they ever dared to hope for.

Just what is to become of these men, now that Italy has capitulated, is yet to be decided in Washington. Under the terms of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's unconditional surrender, the American prisoners of war in Italy were to be turned over to the Allies, but nothing was said, apparently, about what was to be done with Italian prisoners in the hands of the British and Americans. The result is that the prisoners at Fort Meade remain in confinement behind tall barbed-wire fences, flanked by lookout towers on stilt-like legs from which vigilant United States soldiers maintain a constant watch.

**No Commissioned Officers**

It is a military secret how many prisoners there are at Fort Meade, but officials in charge of the men said they are all private soldiers and noncommissioned officers.

Visitors are not permitted to talk with the prisoners, but even a casual inspection of the stockade is sufficient to show that these Italians are alert, vigorous, and as happy as their circumstances permit.

Some of the prisoners still wear the khaki shorts and blouses they wore during the North African compaign, and occasionally the beret of a tank soldier is seen. Most of the men, however, are clad in blue denim work garb with the initials "P. W."—meaning, of course, "Prisoner of War," stenciled in orange on the back and knees.

Although there is nothing in the Geneva convention which requires the prisoners to salute the officers of an enemy army, they appear to be happy to make this gesture of respect. When an American officer approaches the men stop instantly whatever they are doing as someone, usually one of their own noncommisioned officers, shouts a sharp "Attention!"

**Respect for Captors**

Every man then salutes promptly, with verve and gusto, then stands at attention until the officer has passed by.

Lieut. Col. Joel D. Pomerene, U. S. A., a veteran of World War I, who is in charge of the prisoners' camp, punctiliously salutes every Italian who salutes him.

"Our first aim here," Colonel Pomerene said, "is to prevent these men from escaping. Our second aim is to provide them with work and recreation."

To the latter end an athletic field is to be built within the prison grounds, and eventually the men are to be sent outside under guard to work on Maryland farms. For this work they will receive 80 cents a day in credits at a canteen to be established inside the stockade. At present, under the Geneva convention, the men are allowed 10 cents a day.

The men are housed in small wooden buildings. Each building has cots for six men.

**Artistic Trend**

Because it has been impossible thus far to provide much work for the men, some of them have turned to matters artistic and have on the ground in front of their huts various designs made from sand, pebbles, coal dust, and powdered brick. In the manner of sand artists at a seaside resort, they have worked out in colors the Crown of Savoy, the Italian coat-of-arms, and even a representation of Naples and Mount Vesuvius.

At mealtime the prisoners are given the same fare as is given American soldiers. Everything is cooked in spotlessly clean kitchens by cooks chosen from among the prisoners themselves. A sample breakfast menu consists of dry cereal, hot cakes, fresh milk, butter, syrup, and coffee. For dinner, the men receive bread and butter, roast pork and apple sauce, combination salad, sweet potatoes, breaded tomatoes and coffee.

There is no coddling of prisoners here, and each man is required to be clean and obedient. This they seem to be only too willing to do. But there are no foolish restrictions.

Associated Press

**Italian Prisoners Happy En Route to New York Farms**

**Italian prisoners of war, part of a convoy from Pine Camp, N. J., break into smiles as they head through Rochester, N. Y., to work in Western New York canneries and on farms. "P. W."—"Prisoner of War"—designations are on their leggings and shirt sleeves.**

## 110,000 Germans-Italians Out of 141,000 Employed

**Captured Axis soldiers work on farms in various states and in nonmilitary operations—Treasury finds source of revenue in pay above 80-cent daily allowance to each prisoner.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—With more war prisoners arriving regularly from overseas, the War Department has announced that more than 110,000 out of the 141,000 captured Axis soldiers now in the United States are being used to relieve the manpower shortage. Others will be put to work wherever practicable.

Simultaneously, the United States Treasury is finding a new if limited source of income, for any pay above the 80 cents a day which nonofficer prisoners receive for their labor goes directly to the Government, and all prisoners employed by state or local enterprise must be paid according to the prevailing labor rates in the community.

This wage might be $3 a day. War prisoners are indirectly helping to finance the war.

Prisoners have harvested peanuts in Georgia and South Carolina, tomatoes in Indiana, corn in Iowa, cotton in Texas and potatoes in Missouri. They are at work on a flood control dam in Oklahoma, and on other nonagricultural jobs in several states.

**No Military Work**

The prisoners, excepting commissioned officers, may be required to work on any project not directly concerned with military operations—they couldn't be required to dig foxholes for troops, for instance. All prisoners have to be paid 80 cents a day when working for the Federal Government. When working for a state or private employer, the prison camp commander and the employer decide the rate by conference, but it can't be less than 80 cents.

It is never intended that prisoners of war shall be strike breakers, or used to break down local wage scales. That's why it is specified that pay rates must be the same as those for free labor in the particular local community—everything over 80 cents a man going to the Government.

Occasionally it has been charged that big farmers have been able to put war prisoners to work at low wages when local labor forces, perhaps sharecroppers, were plentiful. To prevent this sort of thing the War Department requires that every application for war prisoners must certify that local labor is not available. If abuses occur, somebody is breaking the rules.

Italian war prisoners, up to the present, are treated the same as German prisoners. When Italy's armies surrendered, the tacit agreement was that Italian war prisoners would, for the time being, be continued in their present status. New rules have not as yet been announced.

Wherever war prisoners labor, they are governed and protected by the specific rules of the Geneva convention. They are shielded against violence, abuse, and public curiosity. They are not pampered, but they are treated the way Americans hope that their own boys are being treated in Axis prison camps. It is a case of "doing unto others as you would have them do to yours," as one officer phrased it.

The United States has no assurance that Japan is abiding by the Geneva convention, although Germany is. The United States has few Japanese prisoners, by which it might exert pressure upon Japan; at last count there were just 62 in the United States.

Axis prisoners, laboring on farms, on roads or in shops in the present labor shortage, are paid according to specific arrangements which were worked out with Germany and Italy years before the war, the War Department says. These rules specify that:

You can't make an enemy officer prisoner work, but he has to be paid just the same, according to the Geneva agreement. So all officers receive stated amounts: $20 a month for first and second lieutenants and warrant officers; $30 for captains; $40 for majors and above that rank. In addition, officers must be provided with orderlies from among enlisted prison personnel, the orderlies getting 80 cents a day.

The noncommissioned officer also receives 80 cents when working, but he must be assigned to "supervisory" tasks except where this type of work is not available and he requests ordinary work.

Enlisted men who are not provided with employment receive just $3 a month. Prisoners may not be made to work longer than standard hours in any community, nor can they be compelled to work if physically unfit, or if the work is dangerous, degrading or a detriment to health. You couldn't work war prisoners in a condemned mine.

Prisoners enjoy the same free mailing privileges as do American soldiers, but their letters are censored—plenty. They are fed with the same rations as United States troops, although the food may be altered to suit foreign tastes: Italians can have more spaghetti and fewer griddle cakes if they wish. Officers may supplement their rations by food purchased with their own allowances.

**Recreation and Study**

Prisoners, the War Department specifies, are to have a full program of sports and athletic equipment is to be supplied free. They may have study periods and instruction courses and may receive visitors twice a month. If this sounds like coddling, remember that we hope the enemy is according the same treatment to our boys.

As for clothing, war prisoners are required to wear the uniforms they wore at the time of capture unless these are in rags or otherwise unfit. Then reclaimed clothing, captured from enemy supply dumps, will be furnished, or new duds if such is not available. All uniforms are dyed a dark blue and marked with the letters "P. W." in white paint.

If a soldier is sentimental, he may wear his insignia and decorations, and he may keep such personal effects as his watch, but money and bonds are held in trust for him.

German and Italian prisoners are never kept in the same camp, as for camp organization, the prisoners must supply their cooks, barbers and tailors if available, from their own ranks. If the prisoners have any complaint to make about their treatment, they send their own elected spokesmen—one is chosen for each camp—to the camp commander, or to the Legation of the neutral country representing the particular enemy nation in Washington.

Prison life is no picnic, but it is nothing like the battlefront.

## 'Secret' Corsica Invasion Forces French Showdown

**By Egon Kaskeline**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Political observers in Algiers are still discussing whether the creation of the new Commissariat for National Defense in the framework of the Algiers Committee of National Liberation signifies a victory for the Giraudist or for the de Gaullist faction among the French.

Gen. Paul de Gentilhomme, who was nominated Commissioner for Defense, is one of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's most distinguished military collaborators and has already been commissioner of Defense in the Fighting French National Council in London.

However, Gen. Henri Giraud's authority as Commander in Chief of the French armed forces is by no means weakened. He remains in full command not only of the French troops actually fighting on the battle fronts but also of those reserve units which are "susceptible to operations." The new French "War Minister" will certainly not interfere in the organization of the French Army without the consent of its Commander in Chief.

Coming after a reported clash between the two French leaders, the new military setup in Algiers is likely to represent a compromise, limiting and balancing the influence of the two factions on the French military machine. It appears that in recent weeks General Giraud acted with much independence. Although he was informed of the conditions of the Allied-Italian armistice, he failed to transmit this information to his colleagues of the French Committee. The Committee also received only scant details on the preparation for the Corsican campaign, in which, however, the civil population participated.

**Victory for Committee**

However, the real winner in the reorganization of France's military authority is neither General de Gaulle nor General Giraud but the Committee of National Liberation as a whole.

Some weeks ago the French set up a special Committee of National Defense which was headed by General de Gaulle as chairman and General le Gentilhomme as Vice-Chairman. Theoretically, the Commander in Chief was responsible to this institution. However the actual prerogatives of the Defense Committee were undefined and it remained outside of the framework of the central authority.

Today, the relations between Government and Army which existed under the Third Republic have been re-established. The Army again becomes an integral part of the French Republican setup. The French "War Minister" is a member of the National Government and his personal authority is backed by the collective authority of the Committee of National Liberation.

There can be little doubt that, in view of his international position, General Giraud's actual independence in his relations with the "Government" is much greater than that of any previous French Generalissimo. It is, however, also likely that the civil leaders will endeavor to curb too far-reaching aspirations of their military chief and that they will keep him in line with the general political aims of the Algiers body.

The reform of the French military setup which incidentally was vetoed 13 against 2—General Giraud voting against—by the Committee, virtually advises the Allied powers that, in the future, they will have to deal with the Committee as a whole in military as well as civil affairs.

**Civil Powers and Army**

Relations between the civil powers and the Army have always been a crucial question for the French Republic. The mistrust of the French Governments toward those military leaders who were suspected of having political ambitions is deep-rooted and hereditary.

In fact, ambitious military men have several times almost cracked the French democratic institutions. Marshal MacMahon had ideas of restoring the monarchy; General Boulanger prepared a coup d'état to establish his personal dictatorship; the Dreyfus affair was the work of conspiring generals.

After the moral debacle suffered by the French General Staff during the Dreyfus affair, the Republican government clearly established the principle of civil supervision of the military organization. Resentment of military interference in political questions explains Georges Clemenceau's harsh retort to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, the victor of World War I. Anglo-Saxon leaders were shocked when during an Allied war conference in London the French Prime Minister, Clemenceau, interrupted the Generalissimo of the Allied armies, shouting, "You have no right to talk. I am the representative of France."

**The Regime of Pétain**

Again, in 1940, it was a military chief, Marshal Philippe Pétain, who after the French defeat virtually overturned the French Parliament and established his personal dictatorship over the subdued nation.

It is, however, significant that the political activities of French Generals like Marshal Pétain or General Maxime Weygand began only when the civil authority in France was seriously weakened by internal struggle. A strong personality like Clemenceau imposed his will on reluctant Generals, while a weak leader like Edouard Daladier was unable to cope with the increasing independence of the military chiefs.

Eventually, relations between the civil government and the military authority are not only determined by constitutional law and by the organizational setup, but by the men who represent the two instruments of state power. The task of the Algiers Committee to integrate the Army into the framework of the new French republic had so far been complicated by the Allies, and especially by the American Administration, who decided to consider only the military implications of France's participation in the war against the Axis. This point of view, however, has increasingly been given up in recent weeks.

### French Pay $16,340,000 in Cash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation has delivered a $16,340,000 check for 150,000 tons of supplies shipped civilians in French North Africa.

The supplies were sent through Lend-Lease, but since they were for civilian purposes rather than for prosecution of the joint war effort, the French paid cash. The total of such French payments now is $41,340,000.

**By R. Maillard Stead**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater*

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Oct. 2—French military operations against the Germans in Corsica have become a source of sharp discussion in the wake of the disclosure that the campaign on the island of Napoleon was started by Gen. Henry Giraud, commander-in-chief of all French forces, before the French Committee of National Liberation was told anything about the plans.

As Gen. Charles de Gaulle is Co-President with General Giraud upon that Committee—and the Committee is at present accounted responsible for all French affairs outside of French territory occupied by the enemy—both General de Gaulle and the Committee as a whole took an extremely unfavorable view of General Giraud's action.

It was in order to prevent the repetition of such an incident they attempted to appoint a civilian Commissioner for National Defense from among the members of the Committee.

General Giraud refused to agree and took an adamant attitude. But after long and tense discussions, providing a fresh crisis in the Committee's affairs, he consented to the appointment of a military man—Gen. Paul Gentilhomme—to the post.

This act is seen by the Committee as a step to diminish, if it does not entirely eliminate the possibility of military moves being made without the Committee's knowledge. General Giraud considered such advice an unnecessary intrusion upon the prerogatives of the commander-in-chief, in matters where speed was vital. But on his behalf it is declared he gave in against his own wishes rather than to be responsible for fresh cleavage among Frenchmen.

The situation now is that Generals Giraud and De Gaulle remain Co-Presidents of the National Committee of Liberation, the former presiding when military affairs are under discussion, and with General De Gaulle still President of the Committee of National Defence, on which both generals have places. General Giraud is still Commander-in-chief, but General Gentilhomme, as Commissioner for National Defence is directly responsible to the Committee of National Liberation.

## *What's Cookin' in Nazi Prison*

OAKLEY, Utah, Oct. 2 (AP)—A prisoner of war in Germany, Lieut. Leo O. Frazier, navigator off the fallen Liberator bomber "Devil's Playmate," bakes pies without using flour and longs for a phonograph record of "Begin the Beguine."

His story must be much like that of other Americans captured by the enemy.

With letters and snapshots—apparently taken by a German photographer—the Lieutenant has brought life in a prison camp 90 miles from Berlin close to Oakley, little Summit County community 30 miles east of Salt Lake City.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Frazer, run a general store and the postoffice at Oakley.

Lieutenant Frazier writes that he is glad—and lucky—to be alive. He brags about a raisin and apricot pie he baked so deliciously that an American major in the camp offered $10 for a single wedge.

He describes a "jam session" in the prisoners' barracks and begs his sister Irene to send him phonograph records, especially "Begin the Beguine."

Lieutenant Frazier said more than 2,500 captured United Nations fliers are housed in wooden barracks, with noncommissioned officers placed 40 to a room and officers housed four to a room. They sleep on wood fiber mattresses and get two blankets apiece.

### *Grenade on Soldier Takes Reverse Role*

NEW GEORGIA, Solomon Islands, Delayed (AP)—Hand grenade, usually regarded as a lethal instrument, is credited with probably the saving of Sergeant Lowren W. Scholfield, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Sergeant Scholfield, who had taken command of his platoon after his platoon sergeant was killed, was sent to the rear for reinforcements during an attack by Marine raiders at Viru Harbor.

On his way back, he was hit by enemy fire and knocked some 15 feet, falling near Lieut. Paul J. Redmond, of New Haven, Conn., a chaplain with the Marine raiders.

"I'm hit," gasped Sergeant Scholfield, trying to stand up.

The chaplain examined him and found that a missile had gone through his left breast pocket, hit a hand grenade he was carrying, knocked him breathless, but had been deflected without otherwise injuring him.

## Interned Seamen Put in Jobs

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, said that 900 of the Italian merchant seamen interned when the United States seized their ships in American ports March 30, 1941, have been paroled and given jobs in this country.

"Consideration is being given," Mr. Harrison said, "to returning some of these seamen to Italian ships. Their own ships are now operating under the American flag. Others among the 1,300 interned still are in custody, he said.

Mr. Harrison said hearing boards were set up to question the men "and to qualify them for modified parole if their answers and background warranted consideration." Most of them, he added, were "friendly toward this country and critical of Mussolini."

Their pay is kept in escrow after deductions to pay the United States income tax, he said.

## *Germans Captured on Foreign Fields at Work—and Play—in American Settings*

**Hans Chops Cotton Near Huntsville, Texas, While Fritz Plays "Hundt Ball" Version of Soccer During Recreation Period**

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## The Songs of a Nation

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"I knew a very wise man . . . believed if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." So avowed a seventeenth century politician who, of course, must not himself be confused with the "very wise man." Closely akin is the famous saying, "Let me write the songs of a nation, I care not who shall write its history," and its variant, "Let me know a nation's songs, and I shall know its history."

But most people will doubt with Sir Max Beerbohm whether even the most perspicacious foreigner, basing his knowledge of us solely on the songs ranging between "Home, Sweet Home," and "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," could give an entirely accurate account of the Victorian Era. At the same time, they will agree with Sir Max that "because a taste for music is so general, the kind of songs dearest to a nation is of course significant of that nation's character."

* * *

In reading, the other day, his brief Foreword to "Seventy Years of Songs"—a souvenir of C. B. Cochran's big show at the Royal Albert Hall—one was again struck by the odd fact that if we wish to learn anything about the old English music hall we have to go not, as would be expected, to those who make music or write about it, but to exalted literary circles.

Perhaps this is not so odd after all. Did not Virginia Woolf—a highbrow if ever there was one—declare in her devastating assault on middlebrows " . . . and I myself have known duchesses who were highbrows, also charwomen, and they have both told me with that vigor of language which so often units the aristocracy with the working classes, that they would rather sit in the coal cellar, together, than in the drawing room with middlebrows and pour out tea."

There exist composers of every height, depth and breadth of brow, including those who aesthetically have no brow at all; but the self-confessed musical highbrows, although addicted to folk tunes and occasionally descending to jazz, have rarely if ever wanted to sit in the coal cellar with the composer of music hall songs. Yet the quality of the words of these songs was nearly always, below that of the tune which embellished them. What, then, was their attraction?

Kipling, when he lived in Villiers Street, by Charing Cross, used to frequent Gatti's Music Hall, where he listened "to the observed and compelling songs of the Lion and Mammoth Comiques, Bessies and Bellas, whom I could hear arguing beneath my window with their cab drivers as they sped from Hall to Hall." The editor of "Seventy Years of Song," Mr. J. B. Booth, says that in a correspondence with him extending over many years, Kipling recurred in letter after letter to the old songs and their singers. "Those old music hall ditties," he said in one, "supply a gap in the national history, and people haven't yet realized how much they had to do with national life." In another letter he declared: "The music hall song was (and is) a necessary part of our civilization. It may even come back again"—a prophecy relegated, alas, to the limbo of the unfulfilled. It was the appeal of the old music hall song to the national instinct which captured the author of "Barrack Room Ballads."

Then elsewhere, a little surprisingly, we find T. S. Eliot lamenting the decay of the music hall in "Marie Lloyd" (1923): "The working man who went to the music hall and saw Marie Lloyd and joined in the chorus was himself performing part of the act; he was engaged in that collaboration of the audience with the artist which is necessary in all art and most obviously in dramatic art."

* * *

In the cinema he receives without giving, which means, as Eliot goes on to say, "he will also have lost some of his interest in life." The most sumptuous banquet served in the most palatial surroundings on the screen is, for the hungry spectator, a poor substitute for actual fish and chips eaten from a tangible piece of old newspaper.

The old music hall artist was graduated in a rough school. There was no time to "warm up." The interest of an audience, as honest in its dislikes as in its likes, had to be seized instantly—and held. The technique of a Marie Lloyd, a Dan Leno, a Vesta Tilley, an Albert Chevalier, or a T. E. Dunville would make most musical comedy and revue artists of today look like fumbling amateurs.

By a happy chance one was once privileged to chat with Marie Lloyd in the wings as she awaited her turn. Not a note of the orchestra below the "floats" escaped her attention. The talk was interlarded with "B flat, not B natural, flute!" "Why does that clarinet always blow sharp?" "There! the cello's missed his entrance again;"—and so on. In front the house was noisy; asked, she explained why, and what was really wrong on the stage.

It was near the end of her career and the big shawl enveloped a pathetic, almost tragic figure. As the "tabs" came down on the preceding act the attendant dresser stepped forward to remove the shawl. There followed an unforgettable metamorphosis, a complete transformation of personality—everything in the old music hall, by the way, happened with great speed. The kindly, sad-voiced but alert little Cockney woman with whom one had chatted a second or so before was now, in the words of an admirer, "the greatest artist of her type and day, the spirit of London and of the old music hall incarnate."

A superb interpretive artist with astonishing expressive powers and the subtlety usually described as Gallic, Marie Lloyd appealed alike to the shrill gallery boy who whistled his applause—one of her early songs was "The Boy I Love Is Up in the Gallery"—to the more analytical connoisseur in the stalls.

The word croon is derived from the Dutch kreunen, to groan; unfortunately the groans are by no means confined to the crooners. The person who emits noises into a microphone and thus himself or, alas, herself, voluntarily becomes a part of a machine, not only forgets that silence is a virtue which renders us agreeable to our fellow creatures, but that, as Samuel Butler warned us, machines serve only that they may rule. More than 70 years ago he asked, "How many men at this hour are living in a state of bondage to the machines . . . ? Is it not plain that the machines are gaining ground upon us, when we reflect on the increasing number of those who are bound down to them as slaves . . . ?

At a time when machines increasingly dominate our entertainments and even our arts, a glance back at the old English music hall as an expression of popular art points a moral that needs no microphone.

Vandamm

**Maria Ouspenskaya and Elsie Ferguson**

**In "Outrageous Fortune," Rose Franken's new play, which Gilbert Miller will present at Ford's Theater, Baltimore, on Oct. 11, and the Wilbur Theater, Boston, on Oct. 18, prior to its New York opening on Oct. 28.**

## Australian War Artists

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Sydney, Australia

The Australian War Memorial Committee, which is responsible for appointing official war artists with the Australian Forces, favors short-term appointments. This insures greater variety of work for the War Memorial at Canberra.

So far, the artists chosen are noted for representational work, and while this is understandable for work for record purposes, it is to be regretted that some of the more advanced artists have not been appointed. The work done is of a high standard, but might easily have been done by artists in World War I. A more contemporary outlook would be helpful to the collection as a whole; Australia could have followed with advantage the broad, unbiased approach obviously adopted by the committee controlling the appointment of British War Artists.

Those originally appointed as Australian war artists were Capt. Ivor Hele, who worked in the Middle East with the Army; Harold Herbert, water color landscape painter, who worked for six months in the Middle East and in Syria; Frank Norton, official artist for the Navy, and Murray Griffen, who was in Malaya, and is now a prisoner of war.

Later Roy Hodgkinson was appointed, and William Dargie, who worked in the Middle East and in New Guinea. Colin Colahan has been working in England as a war artist, painting portraits of various types, and Arthur Murch has been engaged on similar work in Australia. Lieutenant Dadswell, the sculptor, who served with the Army in Libya, Greece, and Syria, and was severely wounded, did a considerable number of sketch models for the Australian War Memorial.

The Memorial Committee has published a number of books written and illustrated by men in the forces. A number of plates in color have been reproduced in these books of the work of the official artists, which are issued in large editions.

Apart from the artists who are in the various forces, a large number have been working as camoufleurs in various parts of Australia. Some have been drafted in munition and aircraft factories, and others work for the United States Army as draftsmen.

## 'Thy Dear Father'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin, Eire

When the adjudicators met last spring to make their final selection in the playwriting competition held at the Abbey Theater, they had trouble in deciding between "The Old Road," by Michael Molloy, and "Thy Dear Father," by Gerard Healy. Both plays were first efforts of exceptional merit. Both deal with important problems. The award was finally given to "The Old Road" on the ground of more subtle treatment. The play was staged in May and subsequently reviewed in these columns.

Mr. Healy is an actor with experience at both the Gate and the Abbey theaters. His play, "Thy Dear Father," now produced at the Abbey, is a ruthless exposure of a religious outlook based on fear rather than on love for God. The author presents his problem and its consequences but makes no attempt to solve it.

The plot turns on the struggle of a young man faced with the discovery that his late respected and pious father has made his charitable bequests at the expense of an almost insolvent business. The son while maintaining silence about the true character of his father, tries to put the business on its feet again. He fails, is misjudged, and loses the young woman with whom he is in love.

Francis Dermody was the producer, and the cast, with Liam Redmond in the lead as Jack Dooley, was excellent.

## Music Lover's Handbook

**The Music Lover's Handbook, edited by Elie Siegmeister. New York: William Morrow and Company, $4.**

This is a day of digests. More is written than at the moment of its writing can be noticed. But it all calls to be read, marked and learned. So comes the digest to save the situation. The mass of good stuff is summarized, anthologized, dehydrated and put in a package.

Such a handy and consumable product is "The Music Lover's Handbook," assembled from many publications by Elie Siegmeister, with chapters of his own set in here and there by way of fill. The author's contributions are of a quality that shows he might have handled the whole subject of musicology with distinction by himself alone and could have thereby put forth an original and valuable publication. But he chose another way and has got up something that, notwithstanding its status as a "big book" of the proverb, reads on the run. Just under 50 writers are represented, talking at their best on what they know most about; there is no throwing the volume aside until it is completely skimmed if not leisurely perused. The thing is a library in itself.

* * *

Mr. Siegmeister takes up his task of compilation and comment with the evident idea that music is a growing, developing, changing, spreading kind of expression and here we are at a particular peak of it. Let's see how far we have got and where we stand. Tomorrow it may be quite different; other summits lie ahead. He is especially of the view that music grows out of the people and that it belongs to the folk in mass and is not the possession of a few. He will have nothing mysterious or exclusive about it. The whole matter, too, becomes as plain as day with masterful educators like Percy Scholes, Douglas Moore, Lawrence Abbott, and Carl Engel telling the facts, with keen observers like Nicolas Slonimsky and John Tasker Howard interpreting them, with practical composers like Aaron Copland and Ralph Vaughan Williams letting us in on working methods, and with showmen like Benny Goodman and Herbert Graf telling us platform and stage secrets.

* * *

Certain sections of the book will tend to hold it in permanence, to make it something to keep a lasting place in catalogues. One such is Hugo Leichtentritt's 15 pages odd on the Romantic Movement. A section that will no doubt be returned to as much for what it reveals about the writer as about the theme is Romain Rolland's 18 pages on Beethoven.

Of first-rate antiquarian interest are passages disclosing the interest of Thomas Jefferson, and more particularly of Benjamin Franklin, in music. We are led to wonder why Franklin, who evidently gave much attention to musical performance, did not fall into the way of investigating sound on the mathematical and physical side.

Down to brass tacks is the concluding item in the assemblage on how the art of tone actually stands in the United States, taken from the work by David Ewen entitled, "Music Comes to America." Here the subject is discussed from the standpoint of its forgotten men—composers and performers who are down in the small money and yet up in the big majority. Nor are they always forgotten as far as repute goes. They often have his name without tall-pay acclaim.

W. P. T.

## Orchestral Plans

Erich Leinsdorf, new conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, will lead the orchestra for the first time in the opening concerts of its twenty-sixth season on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Oct. 7 and 9, in Severance Hall. Mr. Leinsdorf will open the season with an unfamiliar symphony of Haydn (No. 97 in C major), the Prelude, Chorale and Fugue of Franck in the orchestration of Pierné, the American Salute, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," by Morton Gould, and the First Symphony of Brahms.

Arturo Toscanini and Sir Thomas Beecham will be guests conductors this year. Artur Rubinstein, Rudolf Serkin and Josef Hofmann will appear in piano concertos. Violin soloists will be Efrem Zimbalist, Yehudi Menuhin and the orchestra's concertmaster, Tossy Spivakovsky. Helen Traubel will be soloist in a Wagner program to be conducted by Mr. Leinsdorf in November. Mary Van Kirk, Akron contralto, will sing solo parts in Vaughan Williams's Fantasy of Christmas Carols and Bach's Christmas Cantata.

The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra's thirty-second season will show a departure in the regular Memorial Opera House concert series. Instead of the usual 12 Friday afternoon and Saturday night concert pairs, there will be a Friday afternoon series of eight concerts, each, except for the opening concert, having a guest soloist. These concerts will be repeated on a Saturday night series, which will include four additional concerts with programs devoted to serious music. Another innovation will be a series of four Saturday night "Pop" concerts which will present the orchestra in programs of lighter mood. The season opens Nov. 19 and closes April 1. Pierre Monteux is serving his ninth year as conductor. André Kostelanetz will conduct the first two "Pop" concerts. Pianists to be heard are Alexander Brailowsky, Leon Fleisher, Jesú María Sanromá and José Iturbi. Argentinita and her Dance Ensemble, Isaac Stern, violinist, and Marian Anderson, contralto, also are listed.

## New Devotional Music

### A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

**Sacred Solos**

**"Feed My Sheep" (Shepherd, show me how to go.) Poem by Mary Baker Eddy. Music by Herbert James Wrightson. Keys, High in G-E to G; Medium in E flat—C to E flat; Low in C-A to C. Published and copyright by The Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston. Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, Selling Agent. Grade IV. $.60.**

Here is the first solo in a series of three by this composer to be published by Mr. Pittman in the near future. It is good to receive new material from the press which bears the mark of the experienced musician.

There is understanding of the message to be conveyed; also evidence of workmanship born of experience, telling of past proving. These bear witness here and join with gratification.

* * *

**He Shall Judge Thy People. Text, Psalm 72: 2, 3, 6-11: (High key F-E to F sharp. Low D flat—C to D natural) If Ye Abide in Me. Text, John 15: 7, 9, 10, 12: (High G-G to G. Low D-D to D), by Frank La Forge. (New York: G. Schirmer, Inc.) Grades IV-V. $.50 each.**

A good standard has been upheld in these two songs. The Maestoso movement which concludes the ending of the first one mentioned produces a marcia tempo, fitting for "kings" and "nations," which moves tellingly to a largamente finale. The next is essentially of lyric character, as one would gather from the words, with generous introduction and interludes. The addition of a medium key might aid the usefulness of this solo for the average church soloist.

* * *

**Come Unto Me. Text from the Bible. Music by Frank La Forge. New York: Carl Fischer, Inc. Medium key only, in A flat—E flat to E natural. Grade IV. $.50.**

Sympathetic appeal has penetrated this setting, making it an outstanding solo. Sudden changes of color give individuality and distinct interest. The medium key is well chosen for the range of the general church vocalist.

* * *

**Piano Solos**

**Chorale (Come, Sweet Death) may be listed (Come, Sweet Rest). $.30; Ariose by J. S. Bach. Boston: Boston Music Co. Grade III.**

Included in a series of several easy transcriptions are these majestic melodies, possessing great spiritual beauty. The original progressions and harmony have been mainly retained, with a scarcity of doubled notes and filled in chords. The player needing things of the higher order to use, without much time to devote to practice, will find these two arrangements a joy.

* * *

**Organ Solos**

**Finale Jubilant by F. Leslie Calver. Grade IV. $.50; Allegro and Chorale in G minor by Cuthbert Harris. Grade IV. Boston: Arthur P. Schmidt Co. $.60.**

Worthy of mention are these two compositions of stately character. They will aid the organist in supplying his yearly quota of quickly available postludes.

Mr. Calver has separated his Moderato maestoso theme of full chords, with interludes of Allegro played on the Swell, for his first section. This is followed by introducing a cheery, four measure subject, which is developed by means of a free fugue. A pedal figure ornaments the return of the opening theme, which finally concludes in a Largemente finale.

The material in the second of these two Postludes is of the solid, dependable, ready-to-play class. There is a lovely little touch of sustained harmony to be played on the Vox Humana which extends for eight measures, providing quiet interest in the middle. Pedal activity also appears in the concluding portion, building a strong triumphant ending.

* * *

**Prelude: Canzona by Will C. MacFarlane. New York: G. Schirmer. Registration for the Hammond by Charles F. Paul. Grade IV. $.50 each.**

A feeling of dignity and quiet reverence is strongly present here. There is a mild crescendo in the working out of the middle part of the Prelude: while the in-between portion of the Canzone holds its interest by varying rhythms and an absence of pedals. These pieces may be read at sight by the average organist, who welcomes additions to his list of general preludes.


# AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (STAGE)**

COLONIAL 1 WEEK ONLY — BEGINNING MONDAY EVE.
LOUIS LOTITO presents ROLAND YOUNG (PRIOR TO NEW YORK) MARGARET LINDSAY
Another Love Story
A New Comedy by FREDERICK LONSDALE
with ARTHUR MARGETSON • DORIS DALTON • PHILIP OBER
Staged by Mr. LONSDALE • Settings designed by RAYMOND SOVEY
SEATS NOW! PRICES (Tax Inc.) Eves. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c WED. MAT. $1.65, $1.10, 55c. Sat. Mat. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c

COLONIAL 2 WEEKS ONLY BEG. MONDAY, OCT. 11
N.Y. CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY OF 1943 WALTER HAMPDEN in THE PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY
Presented by The PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and ROWLAND STEBBINS
with CECIL HUMPHREYS • JULIE HAYDON • GUY SOREL
Third Play of Theatre Guild—American Theatre Society Subscription Season
SEATS NOW! PRICES (Tax inc.) Eves. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. Mats. (Thurs. and Sat.) $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.

COPLEY • NOW PLAYING — MATS. THURS. & SAT.
Stuart & Dartmouth
WORLD FAMOUS LAUGH SENSATION
"Charley's Aunt"
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Made 'em chuckle in China, laugh in London, roar in Rio, scream in Scranton!
BARGAIN PRICES! Eves. 55c to $1.65—Sats. 55c to $2.20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c to $1.10 Inc. tax

WILBUR NOW PLAYING Mats. Thurs., Sat. 3 Weeks Only
CLIFFORD HAYMAN presents
Direct from One Solid Year on Broadway
LE' GALLIENNE SCHILDKRAUT
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Eves.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10—Tax Incl.—Thurs. and Sat. Mats.: $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
Second Play of Theatre Guild-American Theatre Society Subscription Season
ONE WEEK ONLY!—Beg. Mon. Eve., Oct. 18
GILBERT MILLER presents
(Prior to New York)
"Outrageous Fortune"
A New Play by ROSE FRANKEN
with ELSIE FERGUSON • MARIA OUSPENSKAYA • MARGALO GILLMORE • FREDERIC TOZERE
Staged by MISS FRANKEN
EVES.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10—Tax Incl.—WED. and SAT. MATS.: $2.20, $1.65, $1.10

**BOSTON (STAGE)**

SHUBERT RETURN ENGAGEMENT BY POPULAR DEMAND! 2 WEEKS ONLY—BEG. MONDAY, OCT. 11TH
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents GEO. GERSHWIN and DUBOSE HEYWARD'S
PORGY AND BESS
TODD DUNCAN
Etta Moten • Avon Long
The Eva Jessye Choir
ALEXANDER SMALLENS
Conductor
EVES.: 55c-$2.75: WED.-SAT. MATS, 55c-$2.20-SEND STAMPED ENVELOPE WITH ORDERS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Tonite Loew's State Salutes Brkline High School
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors • Orpheum 9:15 A. M. Open • State 11:15 A. M.
JOAN CRAWFORD
FRED MacMURRAY
in M-G-M's "ABOVE SUSPICION"
plus
"DANGEROUS BLONDES"
Edmund Lowe • Evelyn Keyes
EXTRA! Pete Smith's "7th COLUMN"

EXETER Ken. 7067
Edward G. Robinson
"DESTROYER"
Ruth Warrick Walter Reed
"PETTICOAT LARCENY"
Sun. "STORMY WEATHER"

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Third Week
CARY GRANT
in "MR. LUCKY"
with Laraine Day
Co-Hit: "Yanks Ahoy!" Wm. Tracy
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS IN OUR LOBBY

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IRVING BERLIN'S
"THIS IS THE ARMY"
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"WATCH ON THE RHINE"
Joan Davis—"3 Senoritas from Chicago"

**BOSTON**

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CELEBRITY SERIES
Sun. Aft's excepting Ballet, Bunham, Thomas
CHOOSE 8 GREAT EVENTS including 4 of 7 (*)
Kreisler — Russian Ballet — Cornelia Otis Skinner — *Thomas — Curtis Quartet and Goldovsky — *Jan Peerce — *Vronsky & Babin — Marian Anderson — *Dunham & Negro Dancers — *Serkin — Pons — *Posselt — Iturbi — Lehman — *Arrau — Heifetz — Budapest Quartet.
SERIES TICKETS 308 Pierce Building, Copley Square (Ken. 6037)
SUN. AFT., OCT. 10, at 3:30 JORDAN HALL
Tickets 55c to $2.20 — Piano Recital
KLAUS GOETZE
Beethoven, Josef Suk, Hindemith, Schubert and others
Sat. & Sun. Mats. & Sat. Eve., Oct. 16-17
JORDAN HALL Tickets at Box Office and Filene's
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
Character Sketches

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 8:00
TOM NEAL • MARGO
"BEHIND THE RISING SUN"
RUTH WARWICK
"PETTICOAT LARCENY"
COOLIDGE CORNER — Edward G. Robinson "DESTROYER" Also 2 Senoritas from Chicago
BROOKLINE VILLAGE — Betty Grable "COME TO THE STABLE" Edmund Lowe "Murder in Times Sq."

**ALLSTON, MASS.**

CAPITOL Matinee 1:45—Eve. 7:50 LATEST NEWS
Bette DAVIS Paul LUKAS
"WATCH on the RHINE"
Virginia WEIDLER • Edward ARNOLD
"YOUNGEST PROFESSION"

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

UNIVERSITY FEATURES 9:30 A.M. to 2:30 A.M.
BETTE DAVIS PAUL LUKAS
Watch on the Rhine
4 SHOWS DAILY 1:35 3:50 6:05 8:30

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Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Last week—closes Sat., Oct. 2nd
GEORGE DuBOSE GERSHWIN and HEYWARD'S
PORGY AND BESS
TODD DUNCAN
Etta Moten and Avon Long
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
44TH ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4337
Evgs. $1.10-$2.75. Last Mat. Sat. $1.10-$2.20

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus TAX
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STARS ON ICE
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THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
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Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

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# Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 250,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 558,540 |
| 1943 volume to date | 227,604,956 |
| 1942 volume to date | 77,551,961 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 51.0 | Prev. day | 50.9 |
| Month ago | 49.7 | Year ago | 38.5 |
| 1943 high | 53.3 | 1943 low | 41.7 |

| Bkts/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduction 1a | 6 | 43½ | 43⅜ | 43½ | + ⅜ |
| Ala & Vicks 6 | 10 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | +1 |
| Alaska Juneau | 21 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| Alleghany Corp | 5 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Alleghany pf xw | 2 | 30½ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Alleg pf $30 ww | 8 | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅜ |
| Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | + ½ |
| Allegh Ludl 5.05g | 5 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | — ¼ |
| Al Chem & Dye 6 | 1 | 154 | 154 | 154 | +1 |
| Allied Mills 2½g | 8 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Allied Strs .60 | 7 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Allied St pf (5) | 2 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + ⅛ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g | 4 | 38¼ | 38 | 38 | — ⅛ |
| AmAgChem 1.20a | 1 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Amerada Pet (2) | 3 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Airlines 1½e | 1 | 65¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | — ⅜ |
| Am Bank N .55g | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| Am Bank N pf 3 | 50 | 58 | 58 | 58 | + ⅛ |
| Am Br S pf 5½ | 30 | 131 | 130⅝ | 131 | — ¾ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Am Can (3) | 1 | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Am Car & Fdy 4g | 4 | 346⅛ | 343¼ | 343¼ | + ½ |
| Am Ch & Cab 1½g | 3 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23¾ | + ⅜ |
| Am Ch&C pf 5 | 20 | 112 | 112 | 112 | —1½ |
| Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | + ¾ |
| Am Cryst Sug ⅜g | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Am Distilleries | 1 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| Am Export L 1½g | 1 | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am & For Power | 10 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am FP $6pf 2.85k | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| Am FP $7pf 3.32k | 3 | 77 | 75⅜ | 77 | +2 |
| Am & FP 2 pf | 21 | 20⅛ | 19¾ | 20 | + ⅞ |
| Am Ice | 1 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Locomotive | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| Am Loco pf 7 | 4 | 77¼ | 77 | 77¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Metal (1) | 1 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am Metal pf 6 | 50 | 121 | 121 | 121 | |
| Am Pow & Light | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 4 | 41¾ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| Am P & Lt $5 pf | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| Am Rad&StS .30g | 10 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| Am Rolling M .60g | 9 | 14½ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Am R M pf4½ | 30 | 61¾7 | 66 | 67 | |
| Am Ship Bld 2g | 40 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Smelt&R (2) | 34 | 41 | 40⅝ | 41 | + ⅜ |
| Am Smelt pf 7 | 30 | 154 | 154 | 15 | + ¼ |
| Am Stl Fdrs 1½g | 2 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| Am Stores (1) | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Stove (.90g) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| Am Sug Ref 1½g | 2 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am Sug pf (7) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 8 | 156½ | 156⅜ | 156½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 1 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Tobacco B (3a) | 5 | 61½ | 61 | 61 | |
| Am Type Fdrs ½g | 2 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Am Viscose (1⅓g) | 1 | 46 | 46¼ | 46½ | |
| Am Water Works | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Am Woolen | 1 | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | |
| Am Wool pf (6k) | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | + ½ |
| Anaconda Cop1½g | 15 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26⅜ | — ¼ |
| AnchorHockGl .45g | 6 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Anchor H pf 5 | 60 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | +1⅞ |
| &PW Paper | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M 1½g | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | |
| Armour III | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| Armour III pf | 100 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | + ¾ |
| Arnold Const (1½) | 2 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| Assd Dry Gds ⅜g | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Assd DG 1pf 6 | 10 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | |
| Atch T & SF (6) | 4 | 60⅝ | 60½ | 60½ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Coast L 1½g | 1 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29¼ | — ¼ |
| Atl G & W I (3e) | 2 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Atl Refining (.55g) | 2 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| Atl Refining pf 4 | 10 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | — ¼ |
| Atlas Corp (1⅔g) | 5 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Pow pf 5 | 20 | 122 | 122 | 122 | |
| Aviation Cp (.10g) | 18 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Bald Loco ct ¾g | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| Balt & Ohio | 3 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| Ban&A pf6¼k | 50 | 59 | 59 | 59 | + ⅛ |
| Barber Asphalt | 4 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | + ½ |
| Barker Bros 1½g | 2 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 4 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| Bath Iron Wks 3g | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bayuk Cigars 1½ | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ⅛ |
| Beach Airc (1e) | 2 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Bell Aircraft (1g) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Bendix Aviat 2½g | 2 | 35¾ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | |
| Benef In L (.90g) | 2 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| Best Foods (.80g) | 4 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Best & Co 1.60a | 2 | 36¼ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Beth Steel (4½g) | 2 | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59¾ | |
| Blaw-Knox .40g | 2 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | |
| Boeing Airpl (1g) | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| Bon Ami B 2½ | 50 | 47 | 47 | 47 | |
| Borden Co (.90g) | 4 | 29⅞ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ¼ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 3 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | + ⅛ |
| Brewing Corp (2) | 1 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¾ | |
| Bridgeport Br ¾g | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 3 | 27⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bristol-Myers1.40g | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | + ¼ |
| Bklyn-Man Transit | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| Bklyn & Qu Trans | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| Bklyn Un Gas 1½g | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Brunswick-Bal ¾g | 3 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Oct 1 |
| Bucyrus-Erie ⅜g | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| Budd Mfg $5pf | 120 | 51 | 51 | 51 | + ¼ |
| Budd Mfg | 4 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| Budd Wheel (¼g) | 2 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| Bullard Co (1½g) | 4 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | |
| BurlingMills1.90g | 1 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29⅜ | |
| Burr Add Mach .60 | 3 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bush Termin'l .20g | 2 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Bush TBpf 2¼k | 60 | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | |
| Butler Bros .45g | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Butte Cop&Z ⅛e | 7 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Byers (AM) pf7 | 10 | 73 | 73 | 73 | + ½ |
| Byron Jackson ¾g | 1 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| Calif P pf 2½ | 10 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | — ½ |
| Callahan Zinc Lead | 3 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Calumet Hec .65g | 5 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | |
| Can Dry G Ale .60 | 9 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | — ¼ |
| Can Sou Ry 3 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| Canadian Pacific | 10 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Caro C & O (5) | 10 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | + ¼ |
| Caterpil Tractor 2 | 2 | 48 | 47¼ | 47¼ | —1 |
| Celanese 5 pf 5 | 30 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ | — ¼ |
| Celanese pr pf 7 | 80 | 122⅜ | 122⅛ | 122⅛ | — ¼ |
| Celotex Corp (1½ | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Celotex Co pf 1 | 30 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | 7 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| Cent I L pf 4½ | 30 | 110 | 110 | 110 | — ½ |
| Cent RR NJ | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 2 | 40½ | 40 | 40⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ¼ |
| Cert-teed 6 pf | 350 | 70 | 68 | 69½ | +2½ |
| Champ P&F pf6 | 30 | 107¾ | 107 | 107 | |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 7 | 47⅜ | 47⅛ | 47⅜ | |
| Chi & E III | 4 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | |
| Chi&E III A 2.50g | 4 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Chi Grt West | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ¼ |
| Chi Mail Order .60 | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ¼ |
| Chi Pneu Tool (2) | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| Childs Co | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| Chrysler Corp 2½g | 8 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81⅝ | + ⅜ |
| City Ice & F 1.20 | 2 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14½ | |
| City Invest | 240 | 47½ | 44 | 47½ | +4½ |
| Climax Mol 1.20a | 4 | 39⅝ | 38½ | 39⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Cocoa-Cola A 3 | 18 | 63¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | |
| Colgate-Palm-P ½ | 5 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| Col-P-P pf4¼ | 80 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | |
| Col & South | 20 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Col & Sou 1pf | 110 | 16 | 15 | 16 | |
| Colum G & E | 8 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| Col G&E 5pf5 | 30 | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | |
| Colum Pict (1⅓g) | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | |
| Colum Carbon (4) | 2 | 92½ | 92 | 92 | — ½ |
| Comi Credit (3) | 1 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Comi Invest Tr (3) | 5 | 42⅛ | 42 | 42 | — ⅛ |
| Comi Solvents .30g | 5 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| Com'with & South | 8 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| Com & So pf 3¾k | 16 | 68¾ | 68 | 68¾ | +1 |
| Com'with Ed 1.40 | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| Conde Nast (1⅔g) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Congoleum-Nairn | 1 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Consol Cigar 1½e | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Copper .10g | 4 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 5 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edison pf (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | + ⅛ |
| Consol Film Ind | 2 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| Cons Vultee (1g) | 2 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| Consol'n Coal | 2 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Consn P pf 4½ | 20 | 103½ | 103 | 103½ | + ½ |
| Container Cp 1½g | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Can (¾g) | 7 | 36 | 35¾ | 36 | + ⅛ |
| Cont Ins (1.60a) | 4 | 49¼ | 48¾ | 48¾ | — ½ |
| Cont Motors .45g | 3 | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 2 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | — ⅛ |
| CopperweldStl .80 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | 70 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¾ | + ⅜ |
| Corn Prod (2.60) | 3 | 59 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Cornell Dub El ¾g | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| Crane Co (1e) | 3 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Ck pf 2¼k | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | + ⅜ |
| Crown Zeller (1) | 1 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | |
| Crucible Stl (2e) | 4 | 33 | 32⅞ | 33 | + ⅛ |
| Crucible Stl pf (5) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | — ⅛ |
| Cudahy Packing | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| Cuban-AmSug .40g | 1 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Publishing | 23 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | + ¼ |
| Curtis Pub pf | 50 | 91 | 87 | 91 | +5 |
| Curt Pub pr pf 3k | 3 | 45½ | 45 | 45½ | +1½ |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 32 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Curtiss-Wr A 1½g | 5 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | |
| Davison Chem (1g) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| Decca Records (1) | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| Deere & Co 2g | 3 | 37⅝ | 37½ | 37½ | — ⅛ |
| Deere & Co pf 1.40 | 8 | 33¼ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | |
| Deisel-Wem-G1½g | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| Del & Hudson | 4 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| Del Lack & West | 2 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| Detroit Edi 1.20 | 1 | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| Detroit&Ray A 1 | 80 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | |
| Dist. Corp-S h2.22 | 7 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ | — ¼ |
| Dixie C A 2½ | 60 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ | — ¼ |
| Doehler Die C 1½g | 3 | 31⅜ | 31 | 31¼ | + ⅛ |
| DomeMines h1.60 | 4 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | — ⅛ |
| Douglas Aircraft 5g | 1 | 62½ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | |
| Dow Chem (3) | 1 | 138 | 138 | 138 | |
| du Pont deN (3g) | 1 | 149¼ | 149¼ | 149¼ | — ⅜ |
| DuqLight 1pf5 | 20 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | — ½ |
| Eastern Air L | 4 | 37 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 1 | 161½ | 161½ | 161½ | |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 1 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | |
| Edis Bros Strs .80 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| El & Mus Ind .06g | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite 1½g | 4 | 38½ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Elec Boat (½g) | 8 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| El Power & Lt | 6 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| El Pr&Lt $7 pf | 4 | 78 | 77½ | 77⅞ | + ⅞ |
| El Storage Bat (2) | 4 | 40¼ | 40 | 40 | — ¼ |
| Endicott-John (3) | 2 | 56 | 56 | 56 | — ½ |
| Eng Pub Service | 15 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Eng PS $5 pf 5 | 130 | 90½ | 89¾ | 90½ | |
| ExPSS5½pf5½ | 560 | 91½ | 91 | 91 | |
| Eng PS $6 pf 6 | 20 | 94¾ | 94½ | 94¾ | + ⅛ |
| Erie RR (½g) | 2 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Erie RR ct ½g | 11 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Eureka Vac Cl ⅜g | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Evans Products | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Ex Cell-O (2.60) | 4 | 24 | 23½ | 24 | + ½ |
| Fairbanks Morse 1a | 6 | 37 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | |
| Fajardo Sugar (2) | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ⅛ |
| Fed D Strs 1.40a | 2 | 24¼ | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| Ferro Enam ¼g | 2 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅜ |
| Fid P Fire I 1.60a | 34 | 49¾ | 49¼ | 49¼ | — ¾ |
| First Nat Strs 2½ | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | — ¼ |
| Florence Stov 1½g | 3 | 33½ | 32⅞ | 33½ | + ⅜ |
| Food Fair Strs (1) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| Francisco Sugar | 4 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | |
| Fruehauf Tra 1.40 | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| Gair (Robert) ⅛e | 10 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Gair (R) pf 1.20 | 6 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| Gar Wood Ind .35g | 4 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| Gaylord pf 2¾k | 130 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| Gen Am Inv .40e | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| Gen Am Trans 1g | 2 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | + ½ |
| Gen Baking .60 | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| Gen Cable A | 7 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cigar (1) | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Gen Elec(1.40) | 0 | 38½ | 38⅜ | 38½ | |
| Gen Foods 1.20g | 9 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| Gen G & El A | 2 | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | |
| Gen Mills 5pf5 | 10 | 123 | 123 | 133 | |
| Gen Motors 1½g | 14 | 52¾ | 52¼ | 52⅜ | |
| Gen Prec Eq ¾g | 5 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| Gen Ry Signal ¾g | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + ¾ |
| Gen Stl C pf 6k | 40 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | 1 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | |
| Gimbel Bros (.30g) | 3 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gimbel Br $6 pf 6 | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | + ¾ |
| Glidden Co (.90g) | 3 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Gobel (Adolf) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Goodrich (BF) 1g | 8 | 42½ | 42 | 42⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Goodyear Tire1½g | 2 | 39¾ | 39⅝ | 39¾ | — ⅛ |
| Goodyear T&R pf 5 | 2 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | — ⅛ |
| Goth Hosiery (¼e) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 27 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| Granby Con M .60 | 1 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | |
| Grand Union | 4 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | + ¼ |
| Granite C S 17½g | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| Grant (WT) 1.40 | 3 | 35¼ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e | 10 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| Gt Nor Ry pf 1g | 3 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| Greyhound Corp (1) | 2 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| Greyhound pf (.55) | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| Grum Airc En 1g | 4 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅜ |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ¼ |
| Gulf Oil (1) | 2 | 48⅞ | 48¾ | 48¾ | — ¼ |
| Harb-Walker ¾g | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Hat Cp Am A ¼g | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Hayes Indust .15g | 3 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Hazel-AtlasGl 5 | 10 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ | |
| Hercules Motors 1 | 4 | 16⅛ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| Holly Sugar (1) | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Homestake Mining | 1 | 42¾ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Houston Oil | 6 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Howe Sound (3) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| Hudson Motor .10g | 7 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Hupp Motor | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 4 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| Inger-Rand 4½g | 4 | 93 | 92¾ | 92⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Inger-Rand pf 6 | 50 | 164 | 164 | 164 | —4 |
| Inspirat Cop ¾g | 3 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| Intercon Rubber 1e | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Interlake Iron ½e | 14 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| Int Harvester (2) | 2 | 71¾ | 71¼ | 71¾ | |
| Int Harv pf (7) | 20 | 173¾ | 173¾ | 173¾ | — ¾ |
| Int Miner&Ch ½g | 2 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| Int Nick Can (2) | 9 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | — ¼ |
| Int Nich C pf 7 | 20 | 131¾ | 131¾ | 131¾ | — ½ |
| Int Paper | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Int Pap pf (5) | 3 | 67½ | 67 | 67½ | + ¾ |
| Int Ry Cen Am | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Int Tel & Tel | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Interst Dept S 1 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| Jewel Tea (1) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ⅜ |
| Johns Man 1½g | 3 | 91¼ | 91 | 91¼ | + ¼ |
| Jones&L Stl 2 | 2 | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | |
| Jones&L Stl pfA 5 | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | — ½ |
| Jones&L Stl pf85 | 2 | 70 | 70 | 70 | + ¼ |
| Kalam St&F (.60) | 3 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| Kan City South | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Kaufmann D 2½g | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | |
| Kaufmann pf 5 | 8 | 102¾ | 101½ | 102 | — ¾ |
| Kelsey-Hay A 1½ | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| Kennecott Co 1¾g | 15 | 31⅞ | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ⅛ |
| Kresge (SS) ¾g | 1 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Kroger Grocery (2) | 1 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | |
| Laclede Gas | 170 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Lambert Co (1½) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| Lee Rub&Tire1½g | 2 | 39 | 39 | 39 | +1 |
| Lehigh Port C 1½ | 1 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ¼ |
| Lehigh Val Coal | 4 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| Lehigh Val Coal pf | 23 | 17⅝ | 16½ | 17½ | +1¼ |
| Lehigh Val RR | 1 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Lehman Corp 1a | 2 | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Lerner Stores (2) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Lib-O-F Glass ¾g | 2 | 40⅛ | 39¾ | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Libby McN&L .45g | 1 | 7¼ | ⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Liggett&My B (3) | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| Lockheed Airc1½g | 10 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | |
| Lorw's Inc (2a) | 4 | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59¾ | + ⅛ |
| Lone Star Cem (3) | 2 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | |
| Lorillard P ¾g | 4 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Macy (RH) (2) | 4 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | |
| Magma Copper 1g | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| Mar Midland .16g | 9 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| MarktStRy pr pf | 120 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| Maracaibo OE .05g | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Marshall Field .80 | 2 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Martin (GL) 1½g | 5 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | + ¼ |
| Martin-Parry | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Masonite Corp 1a | 2 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39½ | + ⅜ |
| Mathieson Alk ¾g | 3 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅜ |
| May Dept Strs (3) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | — ¼ |
| Maytag Co | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| McCrory S pf ww 5 | 1 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | + ½ |
| McGraw Elec (1) | 1 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ¼ |
| McGraw-Hill ¾g | 7 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | + ¼ |
| Mead Corp .45g | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| McKess&Rob 1.15g | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | + ⅛ |
| Melville Shoe (2) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ⅜ |
| Mengel Co (¼e) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Mer&Min Tr 1½g | 3 | 27½ | 26½ | 27½ | +1½ |
| Mesta Mach 2½g | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Miami Copper ¼g | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Mid-Cont Pet .40g | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | — ¼ |
| Midland St P 1½g | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | + ⅜ |
| Minn-Moline | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| Morris & Essex 4 | 80 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| Montgom Ward (2) | 2 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¼ | — ¼ |
| Motor Products 1g | 2 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MuellerBrass 1.20g | 2 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| Murray Corp 1½g | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Nabco Liquid | 7 | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Nash-Kelvin (⅓g) | 4 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| Nat Acme 1½g | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| Nat Auto Fib | 2 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Nat Biscuit 1.20 | 2 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Can | 5 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Cash Reg (1) | 4 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Cylinder G .80 | 3 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| NatDairyProd .65g | 7 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Dept Strs (1½) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Distillers (2) | 2 | 32⅜ | 32 | 32 | — ⅛ |
| Nat Gypsum ⅛e | 6 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| Nat Gyps pf4½ | 10 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | + ¾ |
| Nat Lead (½) | 9 | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Pow & Lt | 11 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| Nati Steel (3) | 3 | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | — ¼ |
| Nat Supply | 6 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| Nat Sup 6pf 6 | 30 | 78⅞ | 78⅞ | 78⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Nat S5½pf5½ | 40 | 73 | 72⅝ | 73 | + ⅜ |
| Nat Sup $2pf 1k | 3 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| Natomas Co | 5 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| Nehi Corp ½ | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| Newmont Min 1½g | 3 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅜ |
| Newport Ind .60g | 8 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | |
| NY Cent RR 1½g | 33 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | — ⅛ |
| NY Chi&StL pf | 4 | 67½ | 67 | 67 | — ⅞ |
| NYC Omnibus2½g | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| NY & Harlem 5 | 70 | 124 | 123⅜ | 124 | +1 |
| NY Lack & W | 20 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| NY NH&H | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| NY NH & H pf | 6 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| Norf&Westn 10 | 30 | 181 | 181 | 181 | — ½ |
| No Am Avia (1e) | 9 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| North Am Co .96f | 36 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17 | |
| Nor Am Co 6pf 3 | 1 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | |
| Northern Pac 1g | 37 | 15¾ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| Northwest Airl ½g | 3 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅛ | —1 |
| NorwalkT&R .40g | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅜ |
| Nor T&R pf3½ | 10 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
|

# News and Comment About Business and Finance

## Arguments Favoring Sales Tax Outweigh Treasury Objections

By George Ericson

*Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor*

Paying for destruction is never a pleasant task, but its necessity is more keenly realized with every passing week as stories of higher taxes to come flowing out of Washington. A less complicated tax will be a boon, but a heavier one can only be accepted with resignation. It might be argued that since more burdensome taxes are inevitable, it doesn't matter what form they take, but this disregards the varying incidence that new or changing taxes produce.

Every change in taxation bears differently on different classes of people. With the best will in the world, a legislative body will be unable to adjust tax burdens in such a way as to achieve the ideal of an equitable distribution of the load. This is partly explained by the fault of the machinery and partly by divergence of opinion as to how much more one group should pay out than some other. The argument for a new tax, therefore, such as a sales tax, would have to meet two main objectives: To raise substantial revenue at not too high a cost; to draw it out of that part of the spending stream which is now the chief source of inflationary pressure.

**Tax Where the Money Is**

Now is assuredly the time to examine again the possibilities of a retail sales tax, as Congress devotes much of its thought to the vital business of financing the war. Certainly little more can be expected from the income tax as it affects the higher brackets, since on these the tax and surtax rates range up to 88 per cent. The levy on corporate income also is close to the limit, with normal tax and surtax at 40 per cent and excess profits tax at 90 per cent.

Where then is a substantial amount of new money to come from? It will have to come from that strata where the bulk of the spending power exists—namely in the group receiving less than $5,000 a year, which, the Treasury estimates, accounts for seven-eighths of the national income. And of the above group, the larger percentage is composed of persons earning $3000 or less.

There is little point in deploring the necessity of additional taxes on small incomes. Such taxes must be applied, one way or another. Otherwise, with $20 to $30 billion excess income, (that is, spending money over and above civilian goods available) inflation will step in and tax the small incomes unmercifully and indiscriminately.

**Taxes or Inflation**

It is better to pay it in orderly fashion to the tax collector, with consideration given to individual circumstances, than to have disorderly price rises lop off buying power without regard to income or personal factors. How jejune then the statement by Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, that a sales tax would be a direct blow against the war effort, citing as illustration the $30 a week married couple, who find it difficult to meet the cost of bare necessities. The trouble with that picture is that Mr. Murray would be hard put to show any appreciable number of union members whose weekly wage does not exceed the $30 level.

One of the chief arguments against the sales tax has been that it discouraged spending. This criticism has now lost its force, because a war economy requires limitation of spending to curb inflation. Treasury officials have opposed a sales tax, because, they said, it was difficult to enforce, required a large staff, was regressive without exemptions, and wouldn't raise enough revenue unless a rate was imposed so high as to encourage evasion.

However, sales taxes have been used for years in the states and abroad. Those abroad have been turnover taxes in France and Russia; wholesale and/or manufacturers' taxes in Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom. There are patent disadvantages to the use of such levies in the United States, but a retail tax is distinctly feasible.

**Successful Sales Taxes**

Since 1920, a total of 31 states have adopted sales taxes many of them to get additional revenue during slump years. In 1933, 13 states enacted such legislation and all of these except New York have retained such sales tax laws on their books." These states have obtained an increasing yield from this source of revenue, the total aggregating $626,000,000 in 1942 and representing 34 per cent of the states' tax take.

With the Treasury estimating a government budget of $105 billion in the current fiscal year to end June 30 and $40 billion as the amount that present tax rates will yield, a goal of $12 billion added taxes is sought in order to reach the objective of financing the war, which is half by borrowing and half by taxes. What more painless a method of getting a large part of this needed sum than by a 10 per cent retail sales tax!

Since such a tax is but supplementary to a graduated income tax, it broadens the tax base without being unfair. It bears on everyone, as it undeniably should, reaching into avenues not touched by income taxes. Moreover, it gives the taxpayer an element of choice as to the amount of tax he pays, for within certain limits he can elect to spend or not to spend. And, of course, it is an inflation deterrent.

Objections to the retail sales tax as regressive can be met by exempting some classes of good, such as food or clothing, or instead making individual exemptions for the lowest income groups of some stated sum, which would ease the impact of the levy.

**The Sales and Savings Tax**

The proposal of a combination sales and savings tax made by Senator John W. Danaher of Connecticut has much to recommend it. The plan would require the purchase of a stamp with every retail purchase equal to 10 per cent of the retail price.

Such stamps would be convertible into non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing bonds which could be cashed after the war. This plan would have the advantage of simplicity, low cost and effectiveness.

Another plan mentioned by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., would be the issuance of stamps similar to those being used for liquor or tobacco. These would be sold to the retailer, who would cancel them and hand them to the purchaser as receipts evidencing payment of the tax. To avoid collection of a tax representing fractions of a cent, where the tax would be 10 per cent, sales of 5 cents or less would be exempted, sales of 6 to 15 cents would be subject to a tax of 1 cent, sales of 16 cents to 25 cents 2 cents and so on.

Ohio's sales tax, which has been administered successfully for nine years, has been cited as a possible model for the Federal sales tax. There the retailer receives a discount of 3 per cent on his purchase from the state of the tax certificates, while the consumer may redeem the certificates at the rate of 3 per cent of their face value. This would ensure that purchasers would take up their stamps and redeem them, so that the retailer would be prevented from making an extra profit equal to the stamps not claimed.

At present, the sales tax proposals have been pushed into the background because of the Treasury's determined opposition. But renewed study of its undeniable advantages should eventually bring about further consideration by Congress.


September 30, 1943

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### *Elected Director*

Pirie MacDonald

**Clarence Francis**

Elected a director of Northern Pacific Railway to succeed the late Grenville Kane. Mr. Francis is President of General Foods Corporation.

## Martin Warns Of U. S. Power In Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts declared last evening that government holdings in industry are of such magnitude that it has the power to "bankrupt any business in the country" and "create any kind of economic life it might desire."

In an address prepared for delivery before the District of Columbia Medical Society, the minority leader estimated that the Federal Government owns 75 per cent of 1,500 war plants constructed in the last three years at an expenditure of $20,000,000,000.

**Holdings Statement**

"The magnitude of government holdings is clearly revealed," he said, "in the simple statement that the Government will control more than 50 per cent of the aluminum capacity of the country; 92 per cent of the magnesium; 10 per cent of the steel; 100 per cent of the synthetic rubber and high octane gasoline; 50 per cent of the machine tools, and 90 per cent of the aircraft construction capacity.

"The Government's ownership extends further into almost every phase of our industrial life through government loans.

"It is clear, therefore, that if the Government's policy is to be one of hostility to private ownership, it could, through the application of pressure, establishment of prices and regulation, bankrupt any business in the country. It could create any kind of economic life it might desire."

Cautioning that Americans must be on guard to prevent any misuse of power achieved by the Government over industry in the war effort, Mr. Martin declared it is "the solemn responsibility of Congress to revoke these enormous powers when the war is over."

**Powerful Groups**

He asserted that a small but powerful group in the United States has attempted to undermine American institutions, ideals and the American way of life.

"I do not believe it is an exaggeration," he added, "to say that they are represented in every department of our government."

Mr. Martin told the medical society that "one of these groups would radically change the status of your profession," and would "regiment you under a rigid system of government controls . . . under the specious plea of aiding the unfortunate and giving all people security."

"The purpose, of course, of these plotters in attempting to tear down American institutions and our form of government," he said, "is to substitute some brand of state socialism in this country."

## Organized Farm Groups Seek Ban Against Subsidies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Organized farm groups called upon Congress yesterday to write a ban against consumer-subsidies — the Administration's anti-inflation, price-roll-back plan—into legislation extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

They took their position in statements before the House Banking Committee, and thereby served notice of a new and bitter fight before the year's end similar to the tussle over the same issue between Congress and President Roosevelt earlier this year.

Their plea apparently had strong backing within the Committee. Chairman Steagall (D) of Alabama, late in the day, registered his support of the witnesses, saying that they wanted increased prices rather than subsidies because of the uncertainties of the latter.

Unless granted an extension, the CCC will expire on Jan. 1. Congress granted the agency a six months extension in July after President Roosevelt vetoed another measure which contained the subsidy prohibition.

**Burry Biscuit Expands**

NEW YORK (AP)—Burry Biscuit Corp. announced its entry into the flour mixes business with the purchase of Simple Simon Food Products of Detroit. Burry has plants at Elizabeth, N. J., and Chicago.


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| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Oct. 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | Oct. 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Oct. 11 |
| Boston Five Cents Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Oct. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Oct. 20 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| Brookline Savings Bank | Oct. 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Oct. 11 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Oct. 20 |


## Treasury Functional Finance Theory Has Vital Weaknesses

*(Second of six articles on the new formulas of "functional finance")*

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The new and exciting theories of "functional finance" run to the effect that Treasury policy should "function" as an influence on the whole national economy. Such "functional" Treasury policy would include taxes, borrowing, expenditures, and size of the deficit. The national economy should be so influenced as to get full employment, level out the business cycle, and stabilize at the peak of activity. The phrase "compensated economy" expresses it well—Treasury policy would "compensate" for dips and rises in private business activity and confidence. This would be done by the timing of public works programs, by lighter taxation in hard times and heavier in good times, etc.

Every new policy replaces an old one. The new policy would replace that of a balanced budget for the Treasury. Instead of being balanced against themselves, Treasury operations would be balanced against the national economy. Or in other words, the goal would be a balanced national economy instead of a balanced government budget.

The theory is alluring. It must please those who like to sit in Washington and manage the nation. It must please also those who have suffered the hardships of the business cycle and see no other plausible way out of them—particularly since the best that Wall Street bankers still seem to have to offer is a return to the full gold standard, which would be economically immoral as well as politically impossible. Witness the latest bulletin of the Guaranty Trust Company and its editorial support by the New York Times.

But "functional finance," like the dream-system of "credit management" which it replaces, has fundamental weaknesses, which means that it cannot work.

**Involves National Debt**

First weakness is that it involves an indefinitely increasing national debt. This is not directly conceded by its advocates. But it is indedicated by the facts, and implied by the attitude of its friends.

To begin with, "functional finance," under its earlier monickers of "spending-lending," "pump-priming," and "compensated economy," so closely coincided with the growth of the habit of national peacetime Treasury deficits that it almost sounds like a rationalization after the fact. In the 'thirties the economists began to say that the country could "stand" a national debt of $50 billion. Then the ceiling went up. Currently the fashion is to say that the country can "stand" a national debt of $300 billions.

In fact the rise of "functional finance" coincided with the development of continuous budget deficits in the 10 years before the war. Also full wartime employment has resulted only from enormous deficits. Also the most doctrinaire of the new economic school hardly hopes to close today's "inflation gap" with taxes and bond sales.

And lastly, scarcely anybody in Washington or Wall Street feels that the budget will in the future be balanced even accidentally if "functional finance" theories prevail. The world has never seen an accidentally balanced budget.

Candor compels the student of finance to admit that functional finance implies an indefinite row of annual treasury deficits for the next generation. In fact functional finance theories imply that Treasury deficits don't matter or are less important than the achievement of full employment.

There are some pretty fair arguments to say that the country actually can "stand" an endless row of Treasury deficits and an indefinitely expanding national debt. These will be set forth here.

But there is one argument which deserves no respect—that national internal debt does not matter because "we owe it to ourselves."

This is like saying, "it would not matter if we had a totalitarian system, because it would merely mean a reallocation of authority and power within the nation, and we would still owe the authority to ourselves." That is, some of us would have to pay more respect to others of us than now. Either of these arguments overlook the facts of political and financial life.

**Various Delusions**

The notion is like the delusion of the nineteen-twenties that the stock market could rise indefinitely. It is also like the late laissez-faire delusion that investors could keep on investing indefinitely and keep getting much the same return on the indefinitely expanding investment.

The reduction ad absurdum of such delusions, whether bred in Washington or Wall Street, whether by New Dealers or Republicans, is the savings bank paradox of compound interest. It has been said that a dollar invested in the year 1 A. D. and compounded at 4 per cent, would now amount to some astronomical figure. In effect that would mean that the owner of the original dollar or his heirs would practically own the earth. As his dollar multiplied, others' debt to him would mount to global size. Obviously, if for no other than political reasons, this could not happen.

As the farmer said, "Everything tends to get more so," but the tendency is always offset by other tendencies. Theories of "functional finance" do not set forth in sufficiently plausible form the other tendencies which must inevitably put an end to government deficits, any more than classical economists ever took adequate account of the tendencies which inevitably limit the magical working of compound interest.

Nevertheless, as said above, there are plausible short-term arguments that the national debt can expand indefinitely without danger. They must not be overlooked.

The dangers of an indefinitely expanding national debt are two.

The first is the rising debt-service or interest burden.

The second is the fact that permanent deficits would mean endlessly expanding bank demand deposits, whose pressure might inevitably blow up any and all controls as the indefinite inflation of a tire would do.

The danger of indefinitely rising debt-service can be shrugged off this way. First, it has produced no serious threat yet. While the national debt is up in 10 years from $16 billion to $150 billion, the debt service is up only from $0.4 billion to $3 billion. This is a trifle compared with a $106 billion budget. It is a smaller proportion of the budget today than it was 10 years ago. Debt service was 10 per cent of the budget then and it is only about 3 per cent of it now. Furthermore even if it doubled it would be of less serious concern than the Treasury's legal commitments to Social Security, actuarial deficits on which are running up at the rate of $2 billion a year. Debt service is likely to be a smaller burden than the nation's moral commitments to the returning veterans, or than the postwar public works contemplated to ward off depression.

**Interest Payments Lag**

Furthermore there is the striking fact, apparent in the basic figures of "functional finance"—the national income estimates of the Commerce Department—that interest payments of all kinds have actually been lagging for the last ten years in relation to total national income. Comparisons have been at the following rate (in billions of dollars):

| | Total National Income | Interest Payments |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | 83.3 | 5.9 |
| 1935 | 55.7 | 5.2 |
| 1939 | 70.8 | 5.1 |
| 1940 | 77.8 | 5.1 |
| 1941 | 95.6 | 5.3 |
| 1942 | 119.8 | 5.4 |
| 1943 (2nd quarter,) an. rate | 146.0 | 5.6 |

This seems to say that despite the enormous increase in the national debt, interest payments are not increasing. They are still below 1929.

This might be temporary, but there is a more permanent argument (that debt service is not an important worry). The traditional danger of a large debt service is the growth of a "rentier" class on the backs of productive society—a class of idle coupon-clippers. The present income tax rates make this unlikely. All new Treasury issues are taxable as to income. Furthermore the effort to sell war bonds to the low-income public is so far generally a failure, sales being largely to the financial Tiffany trade who pay the high income taxes.

What the Government giveth it also taketh away; what it pays in interest it takes back in taxes. Net earnings even of the banks, largest holders of Government securities, still run under $500,000,000 and are smaller than those of the 1920's despite the vast increase in earning assets in the form of interest-paying Government bonds.

There is an earnest feeling among many monetary observers that the banks are getting away with a big steal in the fact that they buy Government bonds with deposits which (when the banking system is viewed as a whole) are created out of thin air and whole cloth.

This is a most interesting subject for endless argument on the mystery of banking. It is explored in a most impressive way by Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California in his recent book "Out of Debt, Out of Danger." But cashwise the subject is an intellectual dead-end street or "so-what" proposition.

Voorhis argues impressively that the Federal Reserve banks ought to belong to the government. The New York Federal reported earnings last year of $4,500,000, which in perspective, i.e., in the basic English of the billions, would read "0.0045 billions" which is hardly worth the excellent history and polemics used by the California Congressman in favor of its purchase by the Treasury. At that rate all 12 reserve banks can hardly be making more than $30,000,000 a year out of their government-stuffed portfolios, after par-clearance and other operating costs; and that is three zeros short of anything important in this day and age.

(Next article will further discuss the exciting notion that the U. S. Treasury can run in the red indefinitely without really hurting anybody.)

## Ceilings on Ammunition For Civilian Use Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has established ceiling prices, retail and wholesale, for ammunition for civilian use.

Corresponding to prices in March, 1942, and representing in most cases a reduction from those which have prevailed since last fall, the retail maximums, effective Oct. 7, will be posted in stores selling ammunition.

## Plane Makers Issue 3-Point Demand For Labor Lack Relief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Airplane manufacturers, asked to double next year the near miracle of production they now are accomplishing, united today in a three-point demand for relief from their most serious handicap—manpower shortage.

Speaking through the National Aircraft War Production Council, comprising the presidents of 15 companies, the warplane makers recommended:

1. Legislative or executive action to compel compliance with War Manpower Commission (WMC) orders requiring a "certificate of availability" for workers leaving essential war jobs.

2. Continuous draft deferments for periods of not less than six months, instead of two months, for necessary personnel.

3. Demobilization of key workers for return to the factory of those men "whose skill and training can contribute most to the war effort on the production front, rather than in one of the military services."

Those steps, the manufacturers said, "would possibly solve and certainly relieve the pinch of manpower shortage."

The council said that it opposed consideration of any labor conscription plan "unless all other efforts have failed."

It sought to make clear, however, that unless it got help on the manpower problem, it could not hope to attain the goal fixed for the industry—that of supplying about one half of the $80,000,000,000 of war expenditures scheduled for next year.

The industry goal this year was fixed at $20,000,000,000, a mark it probably will not reach. Spokesmen for the industry expressed the belief, however, that with help on manpower problems it could meet the requirements for next year.

## Bell Aircraft Shifts Help to Vital Jobs

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Bell Aircraft Corporation has shifted a substantial number of workers from various "indirect" labor departments having a surplus of personnel into work immediately concerned with the manufacture of the Army P-39 Airacobra, the company disclosed. The change was made in a further effort to utilize its working force to the best advantage, the company stated. On Sept. 26 the firm discontinued its third shift (1 a. m. to 8 a. m.) at its Niagara Falls assembly plant, and the workers were assigned to the first and second shifts.

**May Dept. Stores Net**

NEW YORK (AP)—May Department Stores Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries reported for the six months ended July 31 net profit of $2,065,935, equal to $1.67 a share, compared with $1,842,188 or $1.49 a share in the like period last year.


CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED

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FULL-TIME WORKERS URGENTLY NEEDED

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POWER PLANT WORK
Men Wanted — Experience not necessary.
APPLY ANY DAY, 8:30 a. m.-5:00 p.m., TUESDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card and birth certificate.
NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

RELIABLE man to run dish washing machine and to do other kitchen work. BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 222 Newbury Street, Boston. COM. 5370.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Experienced operator, good pay. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main Street.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

PART-FULL TIME cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nursemaids, day workers, laundresses, elevator operators, porters, dishwashers. Gooding's Agency, 321 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. MO. 2-2076.

SALESMEN WANTED

DEVELOP YOUR OWN BUSINESS!
Permanent source of income for responsible men with good local contacts. We will assist you to develop permanent clientele for men's made-to-measure clothes individually tailored, all virgin wool fabrics. Satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed. Generous advance percentage plus on new and steady repeat business. Consult phone directory for local service in New York City, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh or write
HOMELAND TAILORS, Inc.
2502 E. Ashland Avenue, Baltimore 3, Md.

SALESMAN—Opportunity for permanent position offered to young man, draft exempt, to sell works of art; salary and commission; sales experience preferred. Reply with necessary details. Write Box G-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE Christian Scientist, middle aged, is available for domestic employment. Box C-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHILDREN'S companion (Protestant), 3 years or older; Christian Scientist's home only. Write Box H-37, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper desires position in gentleman's or motherless home, or supervisory work in clubs, etc. Tel. Wellesley 1130 (Mass.) between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Write Box B-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE COMPANION — Christian Scientist, long nursing experience, also household duties; excellent references. Write Box M-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Companion, assist nurse, managing housekeeper, excellent cook; driver, typist; Christian Scientist. Address Companion, 3780 Lake Avenue.

SECRETARY with 20 years' bus. experience, 15 with her present employer, desires greater activity and usefulness; executive ability, adaptable, personable; N. Y. C. preferred. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Hostess-companion, capable, dependable; qualified to manage motherless home; drive; unique service; go anywhere; reference. Box W-27, 811 Olive St., Room 1918.

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN OVER 45 YEARS OLD for general work around plant. MACHINE COMPOSITION CO. 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

WANTED
Houseman to assist in care of home near Boston; pleasant room, good meals; must be draft exempt; Christian Scientist preferred. For information apply Box N-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTISTS WANTED
for opaquing and retouching; good opportunity to learn how to use the air brush. Apply METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH and PUBLISHING CO. 167 Bow Street, Everett, Mass.

BILLERS, TYPISTS and Sales Girls; bright beginners in jewelery, furs and gift wares. Bennett Brothers, Inc., 485 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Housekeeper; family of 2; business people; 5-room apt., desirable. Box J-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GIRLS — WOMEN
WAR PLANT (AGE 17-45)
Experienced and inexperienced for radio assembly and machine shop work; rapid advancement; essential workers need release statement. CARDWELL, 81 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (8th Ave. subway to High St. Station.)

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2 TYPISTS
in billing section of old established firm
ESSENTIAL BUSINESS PERMANENT POSITION
Box B-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk; not a defense plant; state experience, etc.; good opportunity for young girl. Box B-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
Large Boston insurance office offers permanent employment to experienced private switchboard operator; knowledge of typing also necessary. Write Box B-60, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

WANTED—Capable person to care for elderly lady and do upstairs work. Write MRS. HENRY KIDDER, Concord, Mass., or telephone Concord 490.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WILL employ several ladies taking hosiery, lingerie and dress orders; also men's shirts, ties and socks. Christmas delivery; samples furnished; full or part time; commission and bonus. Apply or write
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SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co. Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

# Red Sox Close Schedule With Chicago at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Joe Cronin's Red Sox, 1943 edition, make their final Fenway Park appearance tomorrow afternoon with the Chicago White Sox. When next Boston's American Leaguers will show on the Fenway sod remains a question unanswered among the baseball crowd. Nobody knows. Most of us hope it will be in the spring of 1944, but doubt it. In war days, a lot can happen in six months.

The big leagues await anxiously the settling of the draft law, in regard to fathers. If daddies are taken, the majors probably will be forced to fold for the duration. The few who would remain to play in the big leagues would lower the standard of competition to the extent of shaking the very foundation of the game.

**Meets Harridge**

Meanwhile, interest here and elsewhere settles on the World Series, which is booked to open in Yankee Stadium next Tuesday. Joe Cronin and most of the Red Sox and Braves' official families are going over to watch the battle between the Cardinals and Yankees. Joe then must get ready for his trip to the Pacific war theater. There are many details to be ironed out. He will know more about these details when he meets President William Harridge of the A. L. in New York on Monday.

Because they drove from second to seventh in the pannant race, 1944 must be written into the records as a disappointing year for the Red Sox. During the first half of the season they had first division possibilities, but as the race faded and their attack failed to improve, they sank under the Tigers and Browns. It simply was a bad year all around for the club, and one just as well out of the way.

**Cronin Starred**

There are pleasant memories. For example, there was the pinch hitting of Cronin. Past the point where he can play regularly, Joe in a few short months established himself as one of the leading pinch batsmen of the generation. Connie Mack calls Joe the greatest in his experience, which is covering a lot of territory. Bobby Doerr, too, did his best to carry the team at the plate and, of course, there was his game-winning homer in the All-Star show at Philadelphia in July.

Cronin seems to have uncovered a few boys with bright futures. Ford Garrison and George Metkovich looked like promising young outfielders, inspired, perhaps, by the fine all-around play of Pete Fox. George Woods pitched grand ball through August and September. Jim Tabor and Tony Lupien had their brilliant stretches. So did Joe Dobson. But, on the whole, the offense failed with the disappearance of Ted Williams.

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**Briefs** . . . The big leagues probably will go right ahead with their December meeting plans, until such time as they hear news which would cancel them . . . The comeback of Luke Appling, the White Sox shortstop, was one of the highlights of the '43 campaign . . . This was his second batting championship . . . He took the crown in 1936 with a .388 average . . . The hotel situation in New York is reportedly the tighest in history . . . Some of the local newspaper and radio crowd, who waited too late to make reservations, are now without rooms in the Big City . . . Judging by the number of people in New York, the series games should establish a new attendance record.

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This series is a hard one to pick . . . Of course, American Leaguers are for the Yankees and the Nationals for the Cardinals, but both sides admit that it will be a closely-fought battle, with the so-called breaks likely to be the decisive factor . . . Watch for Billy Southworth to pull a surprise pitcher in the opener at the Stadium . . . As the series approaches, the chances of Mort Cooper leading off get slimmer . . . For one thing, his arm is not up to par.

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Billy Southworth expects his star outfielder, Stan Musial, to be ready for the Series . . . His accident yesterday was described as a sprained ankle, and Southworth said he pulled Musial from the line-up merely to give him a "rest" . . . If by any chance the major league's batting champion could not play against the Yankees, it would be a catastrophe from the Cardinals' point of view, for Stan is expected to spark the St. Louis attack . . . The Braves lost to Chicago Cubs 3-1 yesterday, their ninth loss in 12 games on their final road trip . . . Red Barrett and Walter Signer set a new Wrigley Field record by completing the game in one hour and 20 minutes.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 95 | 56 | .629 | |
| Washington | 84 | 67 | .556 | 11 |
| Cleveland | 79 | 71 | .527 | 15½ |
| Chicago | 80 | 72 | .526 | 15½ |
| Detroit | 76 | 76 | .500 | 19½ |
| St. Louis | 72 | 77 | .483 | 22 |
| Boston | 68 | 82 | .453 | 26½ |
| Philadelphia | 49 | 102 | .325 | 46 |

**Results Sept. 30**

St. Louis at New York, postponed.
Cleveland at Philadelphia, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 103 | 49 | .678 | |
| Cincinnati | 85 | 67 | .559 | 18 |
| Brooklyn | 81 | 70 | .536 | 21½ |
| Pittsburgh | 80 | 72 | .526 | 23 |
| Chicago | 73 | 77 | .487 | 29 |
| Boston | 66 | 84 | .440 | 36 |
| Philadelphia | 62 | 90 | .408 | 41 |
| New York | 55 | 96 | .364 | 47½ |

**Results Sept. 30**

Chicago 3, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, New York 1.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1. (11 innings.)
Only games scheduled.

## Cardinals Minus Six '42 Players

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Six St. Louis Cardinals who saw action in the 1942 World Series will be missing from the coming classic which opens in New York, Tuesday, Oct. 5. All are in the armed forces.

They are Pitchers Johnny Beazley, hero in the conquest of the Yanks last fall, and Howie Pollett; Outfielders Terry Moore and Enos Slaughter and Infielders Jimmy Brown and Frank (Creepy) Crespi.

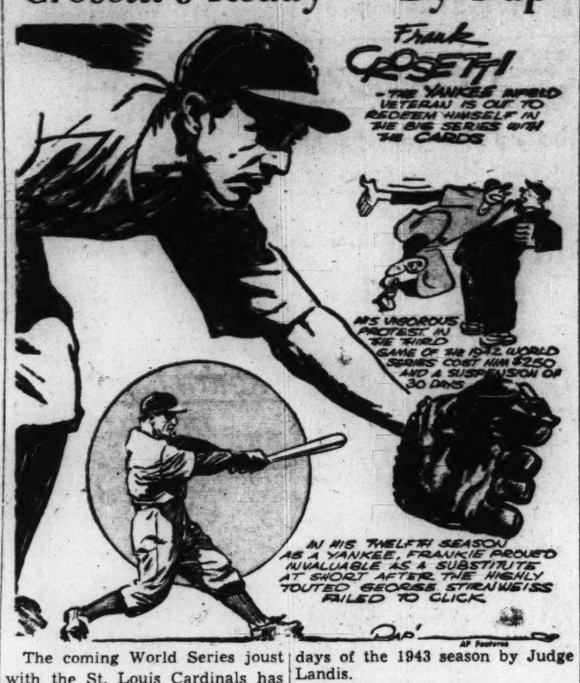
Part of the slack has been taken up by Harry Walker, brother of Brooklyn's Dixie, and Lou Klein, who will start at second. Walker will be in center field.

Pollett faced only one batter last year, while Crespi scored as a pinch-runner in the opening game.

## Waleski Named Coach

FORT DEFIANCE, Va. (AP)—Alexander Frank (Wally) Waleski, Jr., former star athlete at Randolph-Macon College, has been named head coach at Augusta Military Academy.

## Crosetti's Ready By Pap'




The coming World Series joust with the St. Louis Cardinals has inspired Frankie Crosetti to make a brilliant comeback with the Yankees. Crosetti was relegated to the bench most of the 1942 season and got a chance in the World Series when Red Rolfe weakened. The Yankee veteran didn't exactly cover himself with glory at third base in the third game of the series. As a matter of fact, Frankie looks very sheepish when that contest is even mentioned. You may recall Frankie protested one of Umpire Bill Summers' decisions so vehemently that he was tossed out of the game and later fined $250 and suspended for 30 days of the 1943 season by Judge Landis.

Frankie didn't help his cause with the Yankees when he held out this spring because the Yankees refused to pay him from the opening day of the season, contending that his pay should start when he was eligible to play. All that was ironed out and Frankie joined the team.

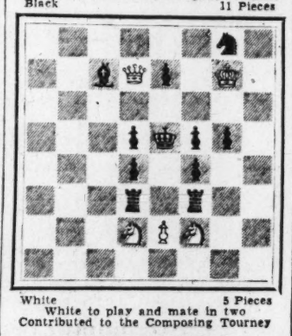
When George Stirnweiss failed to live up to his International League reputation, Manager Joe McCarthy sent Crosetti to cover short. Frankie played an important role in the fashioning of another pennant. And now that the Yankees are facing the Cardinals again in the big series, he's delighted.

## Chess—by Edgar W. Allen

Oct. 2, 1943
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Problem No. 2605**

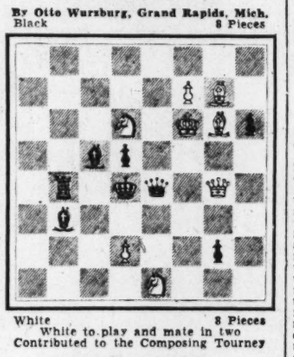
By Comins Mansfield, Glasgow, Scotland
Black 11 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
Contributed to the Composing Tourney

**Problem No. 2606**

By Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
Contributed to the Composing Tourney

**Problem No. 2607**

By H. C. Mowry, Malden, Mass.
Black 12 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2602 B-Kt8
No. 2603 Q-R8
No. 2604 Kt-R7

**Championship Chess**

I. A. Horowitz of New York City was the winner of the joint United States Chess Federation and New York State Chess Association tournament at Syracuse, and so retained the New York State title, which he won last year, while annexing the Open Championship of the United States Chess Federation.

**Final Standing**

| Players | W | L | D | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horowitz | 13 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| Santasiere | 12 | 0 | 3 | 13½ | 1½ |
| Altman | 10 | 4 | 1 | 10½ | 4½ |
| Daly | 7 | 3 | 5 | 9½ | 5½ |
| Katz | 7 | 3 | 5 | 9½ | 5½ |
| Nash | 6 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Rauch | 7 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Johnson | 8 | 6 | 1 | 8½ | 6½ |
| Shaw | 6 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| Mitchell | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| Welch | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| Otten | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Sturgis | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| Price | 1 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 12 |
| Stephens | 2 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Wood | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1½ | 13½ |

Several of Horowitz's victories are given below.

**Queen's Pawn Game**

| Stephens White | Horowitz Black | Stephens White | Horowitz Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 19 P-QKt3 | Kt-R4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-QB4 | 20 P-KKt4 | Kt-B3 |
| 3 P-K3 | Kt-Q2 | 21 Q-K3 | Q-K3 |
| 4 QKt-Q2 | KKt-B3 | 22 Q-B4 | Kt-K |
| 5 P-B3 | Q-B2 | 23 P-KR3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 6 B-Q3 | P-K4 | 24 R-B5 | P-B3 |
| 7 P-K4 | BPxP | 25 Kt-B4 | P-QKt3 |
| 8 BPxP | PxKP | 26 R-B7 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 9 QKtxP | KtxKt | 27 Kt-K3 | KtxR |
| 10 BxKt | Kt-B3 | 28 QxKt | R-Q2 |
| 11 B-B2 | P-K5 | 29 Q-B3 | P-Kt3 |
| 12 Kt-K5 | B-Kt5ch | 30 R-K | P-B4 |
| 13 B-Q2 | BxBch | 31 P-R3 | B-Kt2 |
| 14 QxB | O-O | 32 PxKP | PxKP |
| 15 O-O | B-K3 | 33 P-Q5 | BxP |
| 16 QR-B | Q-Kt3 | 34 KtxB | QxKt |
| 17 B-Kt | QR-Q | 35 BxP | Q-Q5ch |
| 18 KR-Q | B-Q4 | Resigns | |

**Bishop's Gambit**

| Altman White | Horowitz Black | Altman White | Horowitz Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 22 R-Q4 | Kt-K3 |
| 2 P-KB4 | PxP | 23 R-Kt4 | P-Kt3 |
| 3 B-B4 | Kt-KB3 | 24 P-KR4 | Q-KB5 |
| 4 Kt-QB3 | P-B3 | 25 QxQ | KtxQ |
| 5 Q-K2 | P-Q4 | 26 K-Kt2 | Kt-K1 |
| 6 PxPch | B-K2 | 27 P-R5 | K-Kt2 |
| 7 P-Q4 | O-O | 28 B-Q3 | Kt-B4 |
| 8 BxP | PxP | 29 R-Q4 | RxR |
| 9 B-Q2 | Kt-B3 | 30 PxR | KtxBch |
| 10 Kt-B3 | B-KKt5 | 31 PxKt | R-QB |
| 11 O-O-O | B-Kt5 | 32 R-KR | P-KKt4 |
| 12 B-KKt5 | KtxP | 33 R-K | R-B2 |
| 13 Q-B2 | BxQKt | 34 R-K5 | K-R3 |
| 14 PxB | BxKt | 35 P-Q6 | K-R |
| 15 PxB | Kt-K5 | 36 P-Q6 | R-Q2 |
| 16 QxKt | KtxB | 37 R-Q5 | K-Kt3 |
| 17 KR-Kt | P-KK13 | 38 K-B3 | P-KR4 |
| 18 Q-K3 | Kt-K7 | 39 K-Q4 | P-R5 |
| 19 B-B4 | Q-B2 | 40 K-K5 | P-R6 |
| 20 BxP | Kt-B5 | 41 R-Kt5(a) | |
| 21 B-K4 | QR-Q | | |

(a) Sealed move. White resigned without resuming.

**King's Knight Opening**

| Wood White | Horowitz Black | Wood White | Horowitz Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 13 P-Kt3 | B-R4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 14 O-O-O | Q-B3 |
| 3 P-B4 | B-B4 | 15 Q-B2 | P-QKt4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 16 PxKtP | P-QR3 |
| 5 P-Q3 | Kt-KKt5 | 17 P-QR4 | RPxP |
| 6 P-Q4 | PxP | 18 BxP | PxP |
| 7 Kt-Q5 | P-Q6 | 19 Kt-Q2 | Q-R3 |
| 8 B-K3 | KtxB | 20 QxP | B-B4 |
| 9 PxKt | Kt-Kt5 | 21 Q-K2 | Q-B3 |
| 10 BxP | KtxKP | 22 P-KKt4 | Q-B6ch |
| 11 KPxKt | O-O | Resigns | |
| 12 P-K4 | P-Q3 | | |

**Book Review**

"Chess for Amateurs," by Fred Reinfeld. Published by David McKay Co., Washington Square, Philadelphia. Price $1.75.

One of the best ways for inexperienced players to improve their game is to study elementary textbooks carefully. This will get them started on the right track, so that the experience they gather from their actual games will be of much more value to them. Of course, the textbooks they use must be written for players of their strength. If a totally inexperienced player reads a book written for advanced players, the novice will soon find himself in a worse dilemma than before. In answer to those who believe they can really improve their game without the aid of books, Reinfeld says, "The great chess master who has mastered the technical requirements for chess ability has thus freed his brain for the higher functions of chess artistry which are expressed in exquisite combinations, in profound maneuvers, in crystalline end-game play which enchants us with its economy of means. The chess master, no matter how great his aptitude, had to go through a painstaking apprenticeship which made it possible for him to size up positions, to weigh possibilities, to detect flaws, and to see through traps—to do all these things intuitively. If he had to look at each position as if it were the only one of its kind, if he had no backlog of experience, he would be in the position of a man who sets out to demonstrate all the propositions of Euclidean geometry without knowing the basic axioms and postulates; he would, in short, be in the position of the vast majority of chess amateurs."

Then he says, "The object of this book is, therefore, to enable the student to find out very rapidly and easily what he ought to look for in his games, and to school himself to discover his weaknesses and to eradicate them." This he proceeds to do by means of questions and answers. The book is divided into two parts. The first part consists of games, and all amateur games, for Reinfeld says they contain many more opportunities for instructive criticism, with questions after the important moves. The latter part of the book is made up of the answers and explanations.

The book is well worth studying.

## Turns to Gridiron

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Hugh Taylor of Wynne, Ark., a candidate for an end position on Tulane's football team, was considered a good prospect as a baseball pitcher before entering school here in the Navy Training program.

Taylor had a two-week tryout with the Little Rock Travelers of the Southern Association at the start of the past season.

## Major League Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**October 1**

**National League**

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .356; Herman, Brooklyn, .334.
Runs—Vanghan, Brooklyn, 114; Musial St. Louis, 107.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 136; Elliott, Pittsburgh, and Herman, Brooklyn, 99.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 219; Witek, New York, and Herman, Brooklyn, 193.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 47; Herman, Brooklyn, 41.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 20; Klein, St. Louis, 14.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 28; Ott, New York, 18.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 20; Lowrey, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Cooper, St. Louis, 21-8; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 21-9.

**American League**

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .327; Wakefield, Detroit and Hodgin, Chicago, .314.
Runs—Case, Washington, 101; Keller, New York, 95.
Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 115; Etten, New York, 105.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 197; Appling, Chicago, 189.
Doubles—Wakefield, Detroit, 36; Case, Washington, and Gutteridge, St. Louis, 35.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and Moses, Chicago, 11.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 34; Keller, New York, 31.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, and Moses, Chicago, 56.
Pitching—Chandler, New York, 20-4; Smith, Cleveland, 16-7.

# Lowery Reports West Coast Has Kept Golf Flourishing

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

At least once a year Eddie Lowery, one-time Massachusetts amateur golf champion, yields to the lure of the old home town, packs his bags in San Francisco and returns to Boston for a short stay. Invariably he comes laden with interesting comments about golf on the Pacific Coast, and some of the things he has to say on his present visit might well be weighed carefully by officials of the Massachusetts Golf Association and club executives.

"From what I have heard and read about golf in Massachusetts this year," remarks Lowery, "the game has been rather submerged, played down, made as inconspicuous as possible. In California the trend has been just the opposite. Clubs and officials out there have been wholeheartedly promoting golf, as something beneficial and desirable. Moreover, courses have been kept in A-1 condition.

**Courses Crowded**

"Most of the play, naturally, has been on week ends, and some of the courses have been pretty well crowded with regular members and many guests, including servicemen."

Since he became established in business in San Francisco, Lowery has had little opportunity for anything but week-end golf, but shortly before he came East he took a little time off to dust off his game. He entered the California amateur championship, played on the famous Pebble Beach course where Lawson Little, Jr., and Johnny Goodman burst into National fame during the National amateur championship of 1929.

Among the contestants in the tournament were Lieut. "Bud" Ward, twice winner of the National amateur, and Johnny Dawson, long rated as among the best in the land, though excluded from National amateurs for years because of his identification with the sports goods industry. Dawson, much to everybody's surprise, was eliminated in the first round by a chap named Suico, from Oakland, one explanation of which was that smooth-hitting Johnny had some trouble with the muscles of his left hand.

**Had a 74**

Medal play qualifying rounds always have been troublesome for Lowery, hence his gratification in knocking off a 74, landing third from the top in spite of scanty preparation. He sailed through his first round 6 and 5 and by then was labeled the dark horse of the tournament. His second round opponent was Elmer Clites of Stockton, Calif., whom he characterizes as a "really good golfer."

Both had a special incentive to win, in that their prospective opponent in the third round was "Bud" Ward, and it would be quite a feather in the golfing cap to possibly knock off the No. 1 amateur of the land. Nip-and-tuck they went, each 34 to the turn, still even going to the 15th. Lowery, the man who registered a deuce at the Winchester Country Club 465-yard, par-5 second hole in one round of the Massachusetts amateur championship of 1931, put together two great shots on the difficult Pebble Beach 15th, and had every reason to believe he would become one up with three to play, for Clites got into trouble and in three was only inches nearer the cup than Lowery in two.

The former Bostonian rolled his approach putt up to within 14 inches of the cup and everything was serene until Clites holed his 20-footer for a 4, Lowery missed his tiny one, and instead of one up, it was one down. That, ostensibly, was the finish. Clites went on to win both that match and the title, for in the next round he defeated an erratic "Bud" Ward, whose lack of practice and play, because of his Army duties, caught up with him. Clites needed a 71 to oust Lowery, but a 77 sufficed against the two-times National amateur champion.

**Caddied for Ouimet**

For those not acquainted with Lowery's background, it is to be explained that he became an international figure in golf at the age of 10 years, as I recall it, for he caddied for Francis Ouimet against Harry Vardon and Ted Ray at The Country Club in 1913. At that time, Lowery and the bag he toted were about the same size. Later he developed such a playing technique of his own that he won the Massachusetts Junior championships of 1919 and 1920, the Massachusetts amateur in 1927, and was Bay State runner-up in 1931 and 1933.

Incidentally, he carried Francis Ouimet's clubs in 1913 and is again "carrying" them during his present visit, for he didn't bring his own clubs across country and has borrowed Ouimet's.

## In the Dugout

*with Rumill*

**The Al Schacht Plan**

The Sporting News and Al Schacht are getting together on one of the most worthwhile plans yet put forward to satisfy the thirst among servicemen for big league baseball news. A four-column advertisement in this week's Sporting News, an issue jammed with interesting pre-World Series facts and figures, carries the following words of Schacht, the so-called clown prince of baseball.

"Ive just returned from a tour of North Africa and Sicily, where I put on my act for many thousands of our fighting men," Al says. "Everywhere I went I found they want baseball news—and especially news about the World Series. And I found The Sporting News is the most popular paper over there.

**More Needed**

"The War Department and other agencies are doing their part, with the co-operation of The Sporting News, to see that the boys get their baseball news. However, many more copies are needed—particularly the issues covering the World Series.

"I'm arranging for these additional papers to be sent. In fact, with the help of the patriotic sports figures listed at the right (the list goes the length of the page and includes many familiar big league names), thousands of copies of this very issue of The Sporting News already are on their way to servicemen.

"You, too, can help satisfy this demand for baseball news. Through special arrangement with the publishers, you can send 1,000 copies of the October 14 issue to servicemen for only $25! This is the issue that will contain the complete story of the World Series with pictures, facts, figures and features. Just send me your check for $25, and I'll do the rest. I hope to hear from as many as possible. Thousands of copies are necessary." Signed, Al Schacht.

**Contributors**

Such prominent baseball men as Ty Cobb, Dizzy Dean, Ray Dumont, Alvin Gardner, Larry Gilbert, Charley Graham, Clark Griffith, John Heydler, Bob Quinn, Muddy Ruel, Horace Stoneham and Tom Yawkey already have contributed. They were quick to realize, as were The Sporting News and Al Schacht, what baseball means to the men who are playing the game of war.

J. G. Taylor Spink, who is general manager of the widly circulated St. Louis baseball paper, tells me that more than 278,000 copies of the current issue are being printed and distributed, "most of which will go to men in the armed forces." And he might have added, they will be read until the print has faded.

Schacht, incidentally, deserves a slap on the back for his trip across the Atlantic. They say he did a grand job, and several times was under fire. But what's a little bombing from the air to a man who has listened to the shouts of a hostile baseball crowd?

**Called Strike**

Sending that group of all-stars to the Pacific theater is one of the smartest steps yet taken by baseball. But we wonder if the powers behind the movement didn't take a called strike when they left Schacht's name off the list. It will be a thrill to the boys over there to see Joe Cronin, Frankie Frisch and the men with them, clouting balls out of sight as they do almost daily during the regular big league campaign.

But the sight of Al Schacht clowning about the infield has a very special place in the heart of the ball fan. The players may get tired, sometimes, of watching Al run through his routine, day after day. But with the fan it is different. He never tires of Al's clever antics. In fact, we have a hunch that if the currently successful restaurant owner in New York City (137 East 52nd St.) were to join Cronin and his gang, he would steal the show.

# Czechs to Play Soccer

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Czechoslovakia, one of the leading European continental Association football countries in pre-war days, is to be represented in the 1943-44 campaign now under way here, M. A. Milhado, President of the Netherlands Sports Organization, has announced that the Czechs are to turn out a representative team against his country in a game arranged for the new season. This continues a long series of games between Holland and the Czechs on the continent before the outbreak of hostilities. Before this clash the Dutch are to meet Belgium and France.

Unfortunately it is not possible for Czechoslovakia to be represented in the Inter-Allied tournament, wherein the services of all the Allied forces compete, including representatives of British Army and the Royal Air Force who share the trophy jointly at the moment. But the Czechs have very good hopes of building up a strong team for future competitions and are pleased they are able to carry on their country's proud soccer traditions. It may be recalled that in 1934 at Prague the national Czech eleven defeated a representative English eleven and three years later in London lost only by the odd goal in nine against the best possible team England could raise.

It is the Czechs' ambition to build their team around Janus Franko, who has played for his country in amateur international games on the continent. Such good form has Franko been showing in the south of England that he has been invited to play for the Crystal Palace, a club operating in the southern section of the English League. Franko's position is outside-right, and the critics are very much impressed with his possibilities.

The equipping of football teams presents quite a problem these days owing to clothes rationing, but supporters are coming to the rescue by surrendering their own coupons. This is done by those with coupons to spare sending them to the Football Association, and nominating the club they wish to help. The controlling body of soccer then passes the coupons to the Board of Trade. In return the clubs receive a voucher to purchase football clothing.

Another shortage is in the case of annual handbooks which in normal years are published giving past records and full information for the coming season. So for the benefit of those who have been unable to get one, as well as for Americans in England who are keen to follow the suggestion of the Army and Navy Departments in Washton and see the great "spectator" sport of soccer, here is a list of the major matches approved by the Football Association for the 1943-44 season:

Oct. 16, England vs. Scotland at Manchester.
Nov. 6, Scottish F. A. XI vs. Royal Air Force at Glasgow.
Nov. 27, Football Association XI vs. Civil Defense at Luton.
Dec. 4, Army international, England vs. Scotland, at Liverpool.
Jan. 22, Football Association XI vs. Royal Air Force at Bristol.
Feb. 5, Army vs. Civil Defense at Derby.
March 11, Football Association XI vs. The Army at Stoke.
April 1, The Army vs. Royal Air Force at Edinburgh.
April 22, Scotland vs. England at Glasgow.
May 6, Wales vs. England at Cardiff.

M. B. E. Skilton

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Detroit Tigers beat Cincinnati Reds 7-2 in first game of World Series, Buck Newsom winning over Paul Derringer.

**Five Years Ago**

Bobby Feller sets a new major league strike-out record for one game, fanning 18 Tigers, but is beaten, 4-1, Hank Greenberg finishes season with 58 homers.

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Billy Herman, Dodgers**—Tripled in 11th to beat Reds.

**Harry Gumbert, Cardinals**—Held Giants to six hits in World Series tune-up.

**Walter Signer, Cubs**—Scattered 10 hits to beat Braves.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**COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.**
*In the heart of Little River*
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

*Eleanor's*
HOUSE OF FASHION
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
SECOND AVE. AT S. E. FIRST ST.

**OLD SARATOGA INN**
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street
PHONE 7-7725

### FLORIDA

**MIAMI** (Continued)

**PACIFIC LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.**
BUILDING SERVICE
Burl Fanion, Manager

**ROCKMOOR GROCERY**
*Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You*
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

W. W. BAKER
**INSURANCE**
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

**MIAMI BEACH**

*Curry's*
*"Good Food for Good Thoughts"*
*Restaurant of Distinction*
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

**ORLANDO**

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

**SARASOTA**

*Deal with Downs*
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

*Taste the Difference in*
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
*Retail Stores in*
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

**ST. PETERSBURG**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Willson-Chase**
*St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store*

**DEW FURNITURE CO.**
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

**INSURANCE**
J. H. Benes
695 First Avenue North
Phone 7183

DRY CLEANERS
*Roger's*
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

**LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON**
*Complete Beauty Service*
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5979

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
*"Exclusively a Men's Store"*

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
**P. K. SMITH & CO.**
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

**LOWREY'S**
**FOR FASHION**
*Smart Clothes for the Younger Set*
346 Central Avenue

**"ACKERMAN'S"**
NEWS STAND
*"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"*
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

**VINOY MARKET**
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

### FLORIDA

**ST. PETERSBURG** (Continued)

Sealtest
**Howard's Ice Cream Parlor**
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

**TAMPA**

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

*Seminole* FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
*Furniture for any Home*
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1108 Fla. Avenue

**White Star Laundry**
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

*Avon for a lovely skin*
323 Lafayette Arcade Bldg.
AVON
Mrs. Beulah V. Gantt City Mgr.
PHONE *Cosmetics* H 1545

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1284 939 8TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
*Agency*
**Vogue Cleaners & Laundry**
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

**WEST PALM BEACH**

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
**B.D. COLE INC.**
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

**ALFAR**
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
**Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.**
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

## Georgia

**ATLANTA**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
**J. P. ALLEN & CO.**
*Atlanta, Ga.*

*Tipp's* MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
*REMODELING*
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
**RHYTHM STEP SHOES**
**Bucks**
216 Peachtree Corner Cain
Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927

**PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE**
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
*The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators*
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
*Junior Department*
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

**MACON**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hillyer C. Warlick
Be proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Avenue

**SAVANNAH**

**Globe Shoe Co.**
11 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
*Mail Orders Filled*

### GEORGIA

**SAVANNAH** (Continued)

**MARJEN SHOP**
235 BULL STREET

*Exclusive Millinery*
**MARNEZ SHOP**
17 West McDonough Street

### NORTH CAROLINA

**ASHEVILLE**

*In the Land of the Sky*
**IVEY'S**
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

**CHARLOTTE**

**Biltmore**
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

**TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES**
B. F. GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

## European Classified

**MUSIC TUITION**

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

## Union S. Africa

**CAPE TOWN**

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—
*Cleghorns*
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

*Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions*
CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

**CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED**
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
**YOUNGS PROVISION STORES**
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

Phone 8-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
*The Model*
*Quality + Service* Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | A | B | R | I | E | L |
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| N | | A | S | A | | N |
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| T | | O | R | E | | I |
| A | M | N | E | R | I | S |

### Union of South Africa

**CAPE TOWN** (Continued)

**MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.**
*Ladies' Outfitters*

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

**DURBAN**

**John Orr & Co**
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
*52 Departments, Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.*

**THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL**
*At Your Service—Cheerily—Always*
**DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY**
LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

MILLS HOSIERY COY
EMINGOLD
*Hosiery and Underwear*
Castle Arcade—Durban

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2 Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
*All Classes of Insurance Transacted*
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

*C. Emile*
*Ladies' Hairstylists and*
BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
409a, West Street, Durban Phone 21029
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban Phone 21029
Emiles, Belmont Mansions, Durban Phone 23292
Emiles, 445 Manning Road, Durban Phone 57317
Emiles, 236 Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2722

**COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.**
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

Baby Linen Specialists
*Our Motto:* "Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House West St. (Next to Anstey's) Phone 26066

**MODEL DAIRY BREAD**
is consistently good—because it is manufactured under the best conditions, in an up-to-date factory.
*Obtainable at all our establishments or phone 21368.*

**BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.**
243 Pine Street
(Opposite City Traffic Centre)
Furniture of Every Description. Furniture Traded in or Purchased.
Sworn appraisements and Valuations.
Telephone 24410

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West St.

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
*Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service*
353, West St. Phone 28321
Residence 22933

**JOHANNESBURG**

Phone 34-2042
**CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.**
*Garaging, Servicing, Repairs*
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

**ADIE & CO.**
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

DORIN
*Ladies' Tailored and Sports Wear Specialists*
MILLINERY
PHONE B 6674
Davidson's Mansions, 112a, Eloff Street
Johannesburg

**Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.**
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

**Let the Advertiser Know** that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

### Union of South Africa

**JOHANNESBURG** (Continued)

**BRENNER'S**
*Service Stations*
**"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"**
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2982. P. O. Box 89
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

**The Transvaal Graphite Co.**
*(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)*
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
*Consult us re grinding requirements*
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2136

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

*SCHONBERGS'*
*Manufacturing Furriers*
8, Pollock Mansions Phone 22-6248
Eloff Street

**PIETERMARITZBURG**

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
**IRELANDS**
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

**SOWDENS**
*Drapers, Milliners, Underwear*
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

BUREN WATCHES
*Let us recommend a "Buren"*
—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
Forsyth & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
*The Leading Jewellers*
167, Church St. Phone 3363

**THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.**
*Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce*
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North St. Phone 3242
Proprietors also of
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West St. Phone 2496
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2375

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
*Stationery, Books and Printing*
227, Church Street Phone 3189

**PRETORIA**

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
*The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear*

**VEREENIGING**

**Newhaven Residential Hotel**
Beaconsfield Avenue
Every modern convenience.
Under personal supervision of
Mrs. M. W. Coney

## Australia

**QUEENSLAND**

**BRISBANE**

*Diamond Rings*
LADIES & MENS WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
**E. HANSON**
Established over 25 years

**E. W. ROSE & CO.**
**Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants**
Phone B 6674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6818
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane. (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

**PIKE** BROTHERS LIMITED
Dress Wear Specialists
QUEEN ST. BRISBANE

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

Mathers SHOE STORE
Famous GOLD CROSS SHOES
In Multiple Fittings

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M1254 Free Delivery

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades Special advice for correct shoe fitting

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B 5467 Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY LTD
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Phone: M 1440
Thorngate Service Station
3 MAIN NORTH ROAD, Medindie
Best Quality Oils, Tyres, Tubes and Accessories
Repairs to all makes of cars.
David G. Reid, Proprietor

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

RE-CREATED FURNITURE
Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings
Repaired, Repolished, Bought and Sold
236 VICTORIA SQUARE ADELAIDE
Cecil R. Bowker, Proprietor

WALTER D. GODFREY
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Opp. State Bank
54 Pirie Street, Adelaide
Clocks, Crystal Ware, Pottery Ware

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A.

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O T Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

Bedggoods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S
Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
At well as other comfort shoes

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH (Continued)

Travel the World WITH YOUR Favourite Authors JOIN
Boans Library
SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM 5/6 QUARTER
JUNIOR BOOK CLUB 7/6D
BOANS Western Australia's Largest and most popular Store—Wellington's Murray

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office: 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT THE FARMERS'
A Departmental Store that will furnish you with everything, be ye Farmer, City Dweller or Visitor.
For Quality, Price and Service
THE FARMERS'
TRADING CO., LTD., AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7.30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEEKS LIMITED
for
General Printing
Paper Bags Cartons
Cardboard Boxes
223-231 Tuam Street, Christchurch
Grey Avenue, Auckland

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Stret, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for All the Family
Fitting done by X Ray

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

THE CORNER FRUIT SHOP
(L. & G. RYDE)
2 Papanui Road, N. W. 1
Choice Fruit and Confectionery
Telephone 37-083

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6.30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-165 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

P. H. JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios: City, 50 Willis Street
Phone 43.847
66 Hutt Rd., Lower Hutt Phone 60,171

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON (Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43.123

JAMES SMITH LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs
TAYLOR'S
Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The I & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

Mawson's
38 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43516

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway, Kenrotai, Oxford St., Levin


*Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Wide World

**"Well, Let's Get Going!"**

**From Geiger Field, Washington, comes this picture of an air-minded cocker spaniel that answers to the name of "Reddie." The pup, mascot of Lieut. Robert H. Leonard, bomber pilot, just received his "dog tag" and is barking for action.**

## Award of the Purple Heart

### *Hoover Revived Nation's Oldest Award*

The Military Order of the Purple Heart is our oldest decoration. Soldiers call it the award for those

**Purple Heart Medal**

who forgot to duck. The Order was established by General Washington at his Newburgh, N. Y., headquarters on Aug. 7, 1782, as a reward for "singularly meritorious action" on the field of battle.

Forgotten for a century and a half, President Hoover revived it on the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The award was then made retroactive to 245,000 wounded soldiers of the A. E. F. in the first World War.

The original Continental badge consisted of a purple design edged with silver braid, and was sewn on the left breast on the uniform coat. The present decoration is a heart-shaped medal bearing a bust of General Washington on a field of purple enamel.

Military honors were less generously bestowed in those days, only three Continental soldiers receiving the award during the Revolution. They were Sergeants Daniel Bissell, William Brown and Elijah Churchill, all enrolled in Connecticut regiments.

The New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati has in its possession the only badge of the original Purple Heart known to be in existence. The recipient of the badge has never been determined.

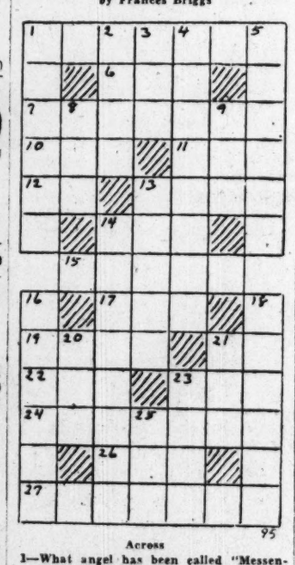
Wearers of the Purple Heart have their own veterans' organization, with national headquarters at Lansing, Michigan, founded in 1932, the year President Hoover gave new life to the nation's oldest military award.

## Today's Quotation

*Politeness is good nature regulated by good sense.*—SYDNEY SMITH

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What angel has been called "Messenger of the Messiah"?
6—What bird is the only indigenous raptorial bird of Hawaii (pl.)?
7—The "washing-bear" is what animal?
10—Payable.
11—Who was the famous Castilian hero?
12—Egypt (abbr.).
13—What is the smooth surface between two flutes of a shaft?
14—Man's name.
15—What is New Mexico's State flower?
17—What is the time of light?
19—Sword which hung over head of Damocles was held by what?
21—Who was sun-god of ancient Egyptians?
22—Craft.
23—To help.
24—Who was one of a mythical people whose huge feet were used for sunshades?
26—What State of U. S. ranks 9th in area (abbr.).
27—Who is the Egyptian princess in love with Radames in Verdi's "Aida"?

Down

1—You would be most likely to find a centaury in a garden, aviary, or museum—which?
2—What do you call the color of malachite or azurite?
3—What bird is associated with Sindbad?
4—What is a system of government in which all have equal political power?
5—Cat of certain nursery rhyme went to what city to visit queen?
8—The gladiolus is birth flower of one born in what month (abbr.)?
9—To lubricate.
13—What was first name of author of "Lady Windermere's Fan"?
14—Power or sense of hearing is what?
16—What is name of a mountain peak in California?
18—What is a kind of worsted ribbon or binding, used for garters, etc.?
20—The apple blossom is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
21—What is Brazil's capital city?
22—One who apes.
25—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Daily Anecdote

### *Resourceful Lipton*

Among the qualities of character which won fame and fortune for the celebrated British tea merchant, Sir Thomas Lipton, was a great resourcefulness.

Sir Thomas left home, poor and obscure, at an early age, and took passage in the steerage to America. Before the shores of his native land had receded from sight he was a very lonely young man, and had it not been for the kindness of his fellow passengers his journey would have been most unhappy.

Young Lipton had no money nor anyone to go to when he arrived in New York, and before he reached his destination he cudgeled his brain as to what he should do.

As the steamer drew up alongside the pier he took his few belongings and rushed away to the nearest hotel before anyone else had left the vessel. As it seemed to be a clean, well-kept place, he asked for the proprietor.

"If I obtain 40 patrons for your hotel," he said, "will you board and lodge me for a month?"

"Indeed I will," replied the hotel man.

The young immigrant hastened back to the ship and arrived just in time to catch his fellow passengers coming down the gangplank. He told them about the hotel he had visited, assured them of excellent accommodations there, and persuaded them to accompany him back to the place.

The visitors were pleased, the hotel proprietor delighted, and Thomas Lipton had made good in his first job.

## In Lighter Vein

**Story Will Keep**

For his gallantry a Scottish soldier was given a decoration. A week or so later a friend asked him:

"And what does the wife think of your medal, Sandy?"

"She doesna' ken yet," was the reply. "It's no my turn to write."—Tit-Bits.

**Cook Required**

Successful applicant will not be required to cook!
Wages as demanded! Outings to suit!
All Social Services FREE!
So long as we can say—'We have a Cook.'
Apply — Hotel, P ——."

—Advt. in Richmond and Twickenham Times.

Some people are so conscientious.
—Spotted by Punch

## Just for Fun— —Eric Ericson

## Brevities

**Milwaukee Journal:** In this postwar dream home, of glass construction throughout, one slips downstairs to spot the collar button beneath an upstairs dresser.

**Brubaker in The New Yorker:** Four years have passed since the German armies marched into Poland. By a startling coincidence, they are now headed that way again.

**Indianapolis News:** Three hundred and fifty British soldiers who visited Brooklyn said they could understand the natives. Another proof of the flexibility of the English language.

**Punch ©:** Two German generals dismissed by the Fuehrer have now been reinstated by him. He hopes that if the position is reversed they will bear this in mind.

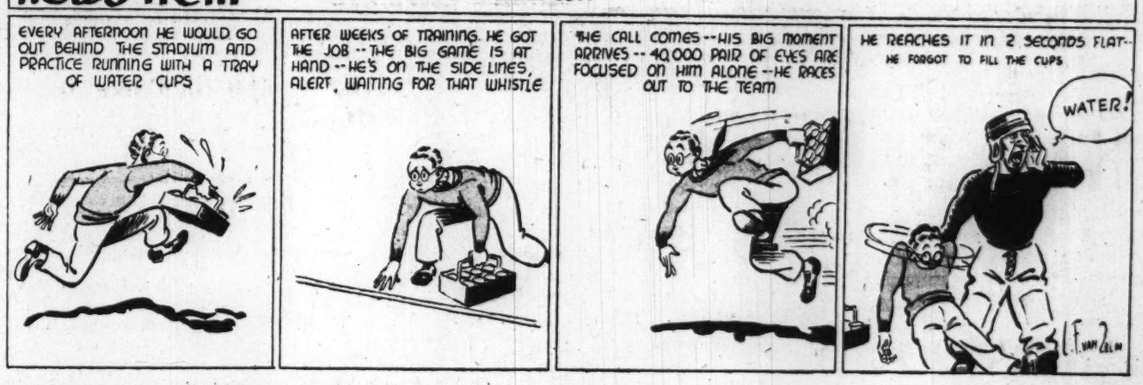
## A Verse for Today . . .

*Wherefore should I fear in the days of evil . . ? God will redeem my soul from the power of the grave.*—Ps. 49:5, 15

### *"Strictly Hokum"*

Men of the armed services lost in the tropical jungle have little to fear from snakes, crocodiles, tarantulas, tigers and other so-called terrors of the jungle; these dangers are "strictly hokum," says the Army.

## NEWS ITEM— A PAGE IN THE LIFE OF A WATER BOY.


EVERY AFTERNOON HE WOULD GO OUT BEHIND THE STADIUM AND PRACTICE RUNNING WITH A TRAY OF WATER CUPS
AFTER WEEKS OF TRAINING HE GOT THE JOB -- THE BIG GAME IS AT HAND -- HE'S ON THE SIDE LINES, ALERT, WAITING FOR THAT WHISTLE
THE CALL COMES -- HIS BIG MOMENT ARRIVES -- 40,000 PAIR OF EYES ARE FOCUSED ON HIM ALONE -- HE RACES OUT TO THE TEAM
HE REACHES IT IN 2 SECONDS FLAT -- HE FORGOT TO FILL THE CUPS
WATER!

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's All*

By LE PELLEY

COME ON OUT AND PLAY
CAN'T ! HAVE TO STAY IN THE HOUSE ..
WHAT DID YOU DO ?
NOTHING... I JUST FOUND PART OF AN OLD MOTOR-CYCLE ENGINE
ALL I WAS DOING WAS TAKING IT APART AND FIXING IT UP... THAT'S ALL I WAS DOING...
BUT I JUST HAPPENED TO BE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LIVING ROOM FLOOR AT THE TIME...
OH

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Something's Up!*

By RODGERS

I hadn't gone very far on my search for Sponge and Buzzy this afternoon when I saw Sponge coming down the street-
She was alone and believe it or not she was coming lickety-split!
"WOW!" I thought
"Something HAS happened or Sponge wouldn't be tearing along like that!"

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Or Ear Muffs*

By THE HAGERS

Said Lilly, "Could you come at three And drive me to a knitting bee?"
I reached her house right on the dot. Was she alone? No, she was not!
CHATTER-CHATTER
Three friends climbed into the back seat, And chattered shrilly down the street.
CHATTER-CHATTER
"A knitting bee? A wise drake heed: For mufflers there's a crying need!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Crusade Up the Appian Way?

Political warfare over Italy is rising in tempo and may command as much attention as the fighting above Naples. Exceedingly dangerous developments are indicated by four news items of the last few days:

The Berlin radio declares that Mussolini, with his Fascist Republic, has "finally and demonstratively" abolished the Monarchy in Italy.

Marshal Badoglio, after speaking on an American-controlled Italian station about the House of Savoy being the hope of Italy, conferred with General Eisenhower about the position of his regime, which is apparently to be taken as an ally.

The German army holds the Pope a prisoner in the Vatican and some of the Nazi propagandists take a distinctly anti-clerical line.

President Roosevelt at a press conference declares that now the objective of Allied forces in Italy is to free Rome, the Vatican, and the Pope, much in the manner of a crusade, while doing everything possible to avoid destruction.

Here we have lines forming which would allow Hitlerism to present itself as the champion of republicanism and liberal anti-clericalism to the people of Italy and Europe, while Britain and America become the props of a discredited monarchy and an ecclesiastical hierarchy which helped to destroy republicanism in Spain and has steadily opposed democratic movements in Italy. It is a truly fantastic picture—but no less dangerous for being fantastic.

Of course, it should not be accepted at face value. Everybody knows what a wonderful republican Il Duce is and the Nazis have shown that they can work with the Church of Rome when it suits their purpose. On the other side, Mr. Roosevelt is known to have his liberal leanings and the Allies have pledged themselves to let the Italian people choose their own government.

When the Allied leaders speak about military necessity dictating their dealings with the Badoglio regime, they are not necessarily hiding some secret reactionary predilection of their own. So far the House of Savoy and Marshal Badoglio have been of visible aid both psychologically and physically in throwing out Mussolini and shifting some of the armed forces. But their value may decline as sharply as did that of Admiral Darlan and the reactionary French officials in North Africa.

The Italian people were anti-Nazi for years and the strong anti-fascist, anti-monarchical, anti-clerical elements in Italy today may, through sabotage and revolt, be aiding the Allies more than are any political maneuvers by the Government or the Vatican. Washington and London would do well to show as much concern for the lives of these daring and sacrificial allies as they do for the Throne of Victor Emmanuel and the stones of St. Peter's. Indeed, by allowing themselves to appear as co-agents of reaction they can lose the moral and material aid of forces which own the future in Italy.

Possibly the position after the fall of Naples was responsible for the President seeming to limit American objectives in Italy to freeing Rome, the Vatican, and the Pope. But most Americans would say that Eisenhower's aim—"to trap and destroy the German forces"—remains the chief military objective. And when it comes to issues, they think first of freeing the Italian people.

Certainly the fact that the Nazis are now posing as the friends of republicanism and anti-clericalism should impel the Allied peoples to renewed vigilance lest they be labeled the friends of monarchy and reaction. Vigorous popular pressures should be maintained to prevent Washington and London even appearing to help reforge and refasten on the Italian people chains which they have long been trying to cast off and sooner or later will surely rend asunder.

### Standards of Fairness

The House of Representatives has extricated itself from a disgraceful position. Under public pressure its leaders have forced Representative Cox to resign as chairman of its special committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. They have caused him to recognize belatedly that the integrity and effectiveness of the committee's work was irretrievably prejudiced by the fact that its chairman still stands charged with accepting an illegal fee for representing a client seeking a radio license from the Commission.

This action clears up the situation in which the House set up an accused man as judge of his accuser. But it by no means insures a fair and trustworthy investigation either by the Cox committee or by any other set of Congressional inquisitors. The life-and-death power held by the FCC over radio stations should have the most vigilant eye of Congress in order to safeguard a vital avenue of free speech. Indeed, the mushroom growth of administrative agencies has tremendously increased the need for inquiries by Congress to check their natural tendency toward bureaucratic tyranny.

But Congressional investigators themselves have so often acted in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner that much of their value has been destroyed. The Dies Committee's display of un-American unfairness has been matched by the Cox Committee. It was conducted as a star-chamber inquisition. Instead of an impartial committee head, it had the intemperate Mr. Cox who had publicly called the Commission a "nest of rats" and it afforded the accused no opportunity to defend themselves. It was aimed at developing headlines derogatory to the FCC, the Committee being advised by its counsel "to decide what you want the newspapers to hit hardest and then shape each hearing so that the main point becomes the vortex of the testimony."

It may now be possible to redeem this particular investigation. But too much depends upon the personal fairness or unfairness of each committee. Congress can have few more important tasks than the setting up of some standards of fairness for its investigations. Committees may not be able to abide by all the procedures of a court, but certainly some minimum safeguards to prevent unsupported accusations, to bar such personally biased chairmen as Mr. Cox, and to insure the right of the accused to present evidence, can be established. The Cox case can be the final outrage which impels reform.

### Secretaries of News

The suggestion first advanced, we believe, by Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and seconded by our own Washington Bureau Chief, Roscoe Drummond, that aggressive civilian newspapermen be appointed Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy, respectively, in charge of public relations deserves the most careful consideration.

American information is so restricted by censorship that people live in relative complacency while one of history's most brutal and crucial wars rages all about them. On the one hand, censorship has, through releases and pictures, rather encouraged the belief that only Axis fighters get killed and wounded. On the other hand, military authorities have berated those same inadequately-informed civilians for being complacent!

The Office of War Information having failed to answer the problem, a fact attested to by the OWI's own Newspaper Advisory Committee, and having failed because of obstructionism in "high military and naval authorities," the remaining step is to appoint to assistant secretaryships some hard-headed newspaper people to fight for fuller and more accurate news right in the high military councils. The importance of news to the war effort fully justifies such appointments.

### Penny of Another Color

Will someone give a penny for the thoughts of the authorities who decided to make the American one cent piece look almost like a dime? The extent of public demoralization caused by this change is reflected in the reply of a man who was asked why he supposed the Government had taken this step. "I don't know, I'm sure," he said, "but they probably mint well."

They did indeed mean well. As most people know, the object of the move was to save copper. The new pennies are steel, zinc coated, and are expected to darken with use. Up to now, however, they are receiving not so much use as abuse. The public definitely doesn't like pennies that pretend to be more than they are.

No one has suggested making the pennies just a bit smaller so they would slide into subway turnstile slots in place of dimes. The best suggestion we can think of to solve this national crisis is for the people who don't like these pennies to turn them all in on war savings stamps, then repeatedly change all their dimes into pennies. And do it before the pennies have time to darken perceptibly.

### Finishing Where Mussolini Left Off

## Till Eulenspiegel Bombed

Blockbusters and incendiaries have fallen in force on Brunswick, the city of Till Eulenspiegel, and many persons in England and America must have heard the news with something of a shock. Of course, the attacks are necessary, for Brunswick has become an important center of metal working and fine machinery, but Till, the greatest jokesmith of mediaeval times, was an innocent bystander and moreover he was most certainly an anti-Nazi. If "higher critics" tell us that like Homer and Hamlet he never existed, that he was probably the imaginative creation of a Franciscan friar named Thomas Murner, we are not impressed. For 600 years Till Eulenspiegel's practical jokes have delighted the world. His story has been told and retold in all the major languages and some of the minor ones. Richard Strauss has written it in music. The Boston Public Library has some thirty tomes about the prankster, some in French, Flemish, and Russian.

Yes, Till was an anti-Nazi and for that reason, essentially, the world refuses to forget him. He was a peasant of the ruder sort and he played his biggest and best pranks on the Herrenvolk of his day, the people who looked down upon his kind. These were the townsmen, the innkeepers, the upper clergy, the noblemen, and even princes of the blood. Surely there is nothing on earth quite so delicious as to see the ill-treated underdog turn the tables and make a laughing stock of his oppressors. This theme is the core of half the novels and movies of this or any age. The Nazis must have had a problem on their hands in dealing with the legend of Till. To be sure he had his points. He was often as brutal as a brownshirt. He used invective as scurrilous as Hitler's own and it has in fact been necessary to launder much of it for English-language editions. But when all is said and done the baker boy of Brunswick was an inveterate foe of the usurpers of power. If he were living in Germany today he would be languishing in a concentration camp—if the Gestapo could catch him!

* * *

Brunswick is Brauschweig in German, a name that is not always recognized by Anglo-Saxon tourists, but actually its mediaeval name Brunoswiek (Bruno's Village) more nearly resembles the English. Sandwiched in geographically between the Prussian provinces of Hannover and Saxony but now a mere administrative unit in the Nazi Reich, it maintained even against odds a pleasant individuality that was rather rare in northern Germany and that greatly appealed to travelers. Partly responsible, without a doubt, was Till "Owlglass," as he is often called in literal translation.

I remember him vividly in his native city. He was effectively sculptured in bronze by Arnold Kramer and he sits on the edge of a fountain in the Bäckerklint, a central artery of the city, his knees crossed, a careless slipper falling off. He is hatching a plot with five little cronies, three of whom are monkeys and two owls. He has presumably just emerged from the bakery where he works, a marvelous mediaeval building called Flohwinkel, where "his" honeycakes are still sold. This seems banal and one must admit that the note of trade is sounded without much subtlety but the whole scene is curiously attractive for Flohwinkel is—or was before the bombs fell—a genuine treasure of olden times with a forward-jutting architecture like the guild houses of Hildesheim.

If Till had lived in Germany during this last darkening decade what wonders he might have wrought, for he was as nimble as a squirrel, as elusive as the Scarlet Pimpernel. One can picture him creeping up on Hitler as he slept and dying his mustache a ripe Communist red, thus forcing the Führer to shave off his wondrous badge of authority. One can picture him invading Göring's Karinhall and carving Churchill's likeness on the prized baton of the stout Reichsmarshal. Even Himmler's fishy eyes might wince under the bright light of some practical joke invented by Eulenspiegel.

* * *

When the bombs fall on Brunswick, and even on the Flohwinkel, this might seem to Till the mightiest joke of all. How he would saturate the underground with wisecracks at the expense of the Reichsmarshal who bellowed in 1939, "If a single enemy bomb ever falls on German soil my name is Meyer." Till would likely find the fattest pig in all Brunswick, paint the name Meyer on both bulging flanks and turn the animal loose on the Bäckerklint to root about amid the smoking rubble of the bombed city.

The Nazi spirit meets resistance with every new oppression, it meets sabotage with the bloodiest reprisals, but it has never learned the first elements of parrying ridicule. It has been proved over and over again in both World Wars that the German military mind fears the weapons of ridicule more than it fears the weapons of war. Has the time come when ridicule can be systematically sown by leaflets from the air and broadcast by radio waves from every side? The thing would have to be done not clumsily, as Goebbels would do it, but very adroitly—as Till would do it. One hopes that the Allied propaganda chiefs are giving due thought to this. Let them summon to their counsels the immortal funnyman of Brunswick, the master mind of pointed pranks, the nemesis of pompous tyranny.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

## Mirror of World Opinion

### The Musician Gets Nothing

James C. Petrillo, czar of the American Federation of Musicians . . . is demanding a cut [from records manufacturers], ranging from one-fourth of a cent to 5 cents and up, on every record and transcription. If this payment were made to the musicians who made the record, it might be considered a royalty. But the cut goes to the union—i. e., Petrillo.

Such is this union czar's price for granting permission for AFM members to make recordings and transcriptions for the first time in a year. If he can force the whole industry into the deal, Petrillo will have a slush fund estimated at $300,000 annually.

If the AFM can demand and get a cut on every record its members produce, why can't other unions get a cut on every pig of iron, every bomb, every gun, every garment their members produce?—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

### Good Neighbor, Good Friend

Visitors from Latin-American republics to the south of us are always welcome, but there will be a special warmth in the greetings extended to Señor Joaquin Fernandez, Foreign Minister of Chile, who is now in this country. Called to direct his country's foreign policy in October, 1942, after a long career as a diplomat in European and South American capitals, he has discharged his duties with both courage and foresight.

The days after Pearl Harbor were trouble-some ones for many countries on this continent, but Señor Fernandez did not hesitate to exert his influence and lend his leadership to those of his countrymen who wished to show by some concrete action their abhorrence of Axis aggression. Early this year the Chilean Senate approved a resolution severing relations with the Axis countries, after he had set forth his views in a clear and lucid statement.—*New York Times.*

### No Silly Talk of Race

Twenty-five members of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy donated blood at the Chinese blood bank in New York the other day.

The occasion was the twelfth anniversary of the Japanese drive on Manchuria. The donors were all Americans of Japanese descent.

There was no silly talk from the Chinese about the fact the blood was from a "race" that had attacked them.—*Des Moines Register.*

## Time of Expectation in Washington

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Richard L. Strout

Now is the time of agonizing expectation and uncertainty in Washington over the war news, and nearly everything in the Capital is subordinated to that.

Two great events are in process of development and should yield their answer in the next couple of weeks. First, Will the Germans hold the line against the onrushing Russians at the Dnieper? If they fail to do that the war takes a new turn. Correspondents here just back from London report that British newspapers are more optimistic than Americans over the way the Russian front is going. They seem to infer that the Germans really are taking a bad licking, even though their retreat is still orderly. American newspapers are more cautious in watching the development. But if the Russians succeed in pushing forward now, little doubt of the magnitude of the success will be left. We should know in a fortnight perhaps.

The other big development is just on the point of culmination, too. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is about to leave for the preliminary Anglo-Russian-American conference which will try to lay the grounds for the bigger forthcoming Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference. Rarely have so many things hinged on one meeting. Mr. Hull is going personally, it may be confidently predicted, whether the parley is in London, or in Moscow, though he would prefer the former. This conference is capable of untold good in the present and postwar relationships.

There has been more than a hint in recent months that the Russians were building up their bargaining power for the conference by publicizing demands in official newspaper articles, conveying not very tactful criticisms of Anglo-American strategy and once more opening a barrage for the second front.

The forthcoming conference will set the tone for future relations of America and Britain with Russia. It can end suspicions, if successful, and work out a modus vivendi that will set the pattern for the future. It will be the very first in which the three allies have participated at such a high level of representation. Here again about all the layman or newspapermen can do is to wait and see. But the sense of monumental events under way subordinates the pettier developments of the Capital.

Here in Washington at the week's close, President Roosevelt is apparently getting ready to send a message to Congress on subsidies, which can hardly avoid mentioning taxes, wages, and inflation problems generally. Though the public hasn't paid much attention to it recently, the inflation problem is there all right, much the way it was last year. The only thing that has changed much is that the public, instead of taking its extra money and spending it, as was feared, is keeping it handy in the checking book, or bonds, or just in bank bills tucked into a handy place around the house.

The cost-of-living figure, that measures inflation, has stopped going up, but the potential inflation is there just the same. The figures are bigger than ever. Total savings for this year and last will amount to 63 billion dollars, it is estimated, of which an estimated 24 billions are being held in cash. If the public ever decides to spend that money all at once at any one time in the future no control on earth could prevent the biggest inflation in history.

Another event this week is the return of the Senators who made the 40,000-mile globe-girdling inspection flight of the war front. In the long run this may be pretty important. Some of what they have to say is critical of our allies. But they are going to bring out into the open certain matters of allocation of oil, the use of airplane bases abroad, the question of rubber supply, and such matters.

The returned Senators may be doing a great service to the British-American-Russian postwar relationships by opening up these delicate matters now. On the other hand, if the problems are attacked in another light, it will undoubtedly make the peace settlement more difficult and dangerous. Isolationists are already hailing the returned Senators' criticisms with glee. That is another of the side dishes that will go on simmering at the back of the stove while the big matters are reaching their critical point in front.

## Economy on the Home Front

*North . . South . . East . . West*

By Frank L. Perrin

Now that it has become convincingly apparent that carrying on the war at its planned tempo must necessarily increase the national debt to an amount absolutely incomprehensible, the demand, domestically, is that still greater economies than have thus far been practiced be devised and followed. It is in this that the Governors and Legislatures of the several States can co-operate practically and effectively with those of the people who, lacking opportunity to profit from war industries, are being swept along on the tide of higher living costs and higher Federal taxes and are being made to feel what seems to be unavoidable pressure.

It is true also, and perhaps in no lesser degree, that both city and county officials, mayors and boards of supervisors, are charged with this responsibility to co-operate in making economies possible on their less extensive home fronts. It is realized that it is not always a simple thing to expect of an ambitious executive or a paternalistic supervisory board anxious to excel in establishing a record of progress and excellence in the public service to defer, for the duration, a promised program of street or highway building, or to scrap plans for a new bridge or court house. But this period which we now have come to refer to as "the duration" will, in fact, continue to impose its burden for generations after the day marking the official ending of the war. If the integrity of our American currency is to be maintained, and dollar for dollar is required to liquidate the enormous figures on the debit side of Uncle Sam's ledger, incomes must be shared with this same Uncle for many years to come.

In quite recent times, and indeed since 1938 more particularly, the Governors serving in a majority of the States have shown a commendable disposition to work and act constructively in directing and administering the affairs of their several commonwealths. They have been awakened, it may be, by incursions of the Federal authority across once invulnerable borders and into affairs reserved under sacred constitutional pledges. For a time—and that too long—alert and jealous guardians of these reserved rights watched with half-closed eyes the march of what they were told were friendly prospectors making a superficial survey for a new "prosperity special" which would travel a new route and make everybody happy.

Well, as it turned out, many of the Governors in the States of the North, and some of those of the South, awakened in time to sense and challenge this threat against their delegated authority and the integrity of the States themselves. That, when the history of the era beginning in March, 1933, is written, will be recognized as the beginning of the decline and fall of the philosophy of the New Deal as defined by its champions.

Deprived, at the critical moment, of the power to alter all at once the personnel of the Supreme Court, and challenged by the aroused opposition of many of the States to usurping and infringing processes attempted by provocative agents and agencies, the ebb tide, hardly appreciable at first, set in. Some day we will all look back and realize that as epochal in our national history.

In this column, on more than one previous occasion, the courage and genuine statesmanship of the Governors who thus entered the breach and closed up the line of defense has been acknowledged and commended. The ability displayed, and the sincerity of purpose so generally apparent, give earnest assurance that new emergencies will be as wisely met.

I believe an emergency has now arisen which calls for and can be met only by courageous constructive statesmanship. The tax burden of States, cities, counties and towns should be lightened by every possible means, and that without delay. People everywhere who observe restrictions governing highway travel, who are content to wear last season's clothing, who uncomplainingly comply with food and fuel rationing, and who pay taxes upon their earned income, will not ask for new bridges or court-houses.

We of America do not like shortages, poverty, forced economy or dictated rationing. But we know how to endure all these in case of necessity. And it may be that as a result of this combination of circumstances we are learning a needed lesson in co-operation along the whole home front.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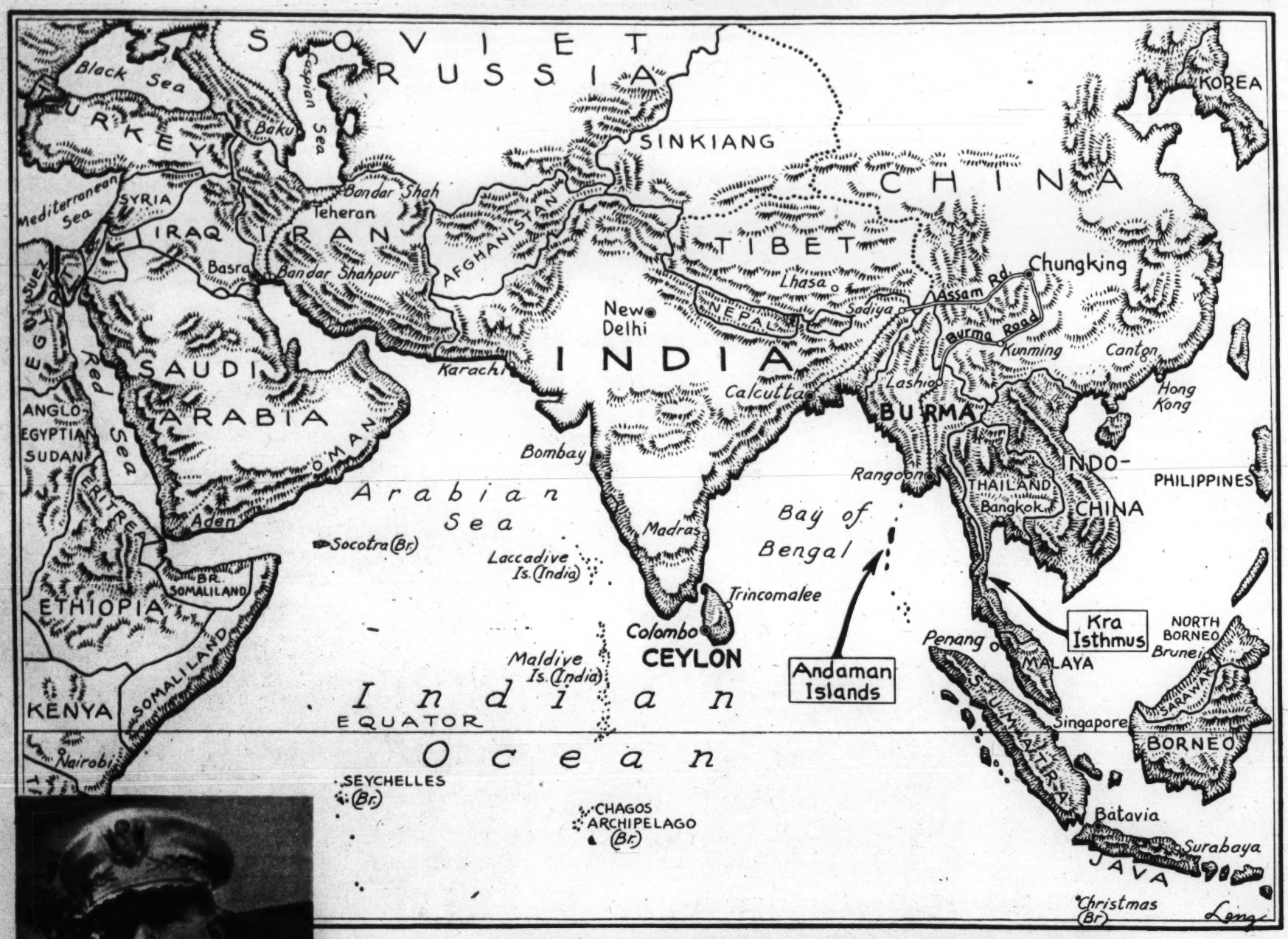
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

# Southeast Asia Comes Nearer

**By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg**




**RECAPTURE OF BURMA MAY BE FIRST MOVE IN BRINGING AID TO CHINA**

**GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR**

WHILE EVENTS in Europe are mounting to a climax it is wise to keep constantly before our minds that there will be a big account to settle in Asia when the debt in Europe has been paid. It is besides particularly important to recollect that whereas some 27 nations have a direct interest in the resettlement of Europe a fewer number—notably the United States, China, the British Empire, the Netherlands and, presumably, Russia—have a serious interest in dislodging the Japanese from lands they have overrun.

When Nazidom is crushed in Europe there may be a not unnatural revulsion in some quarters against starting the war all over again in the Far East. It is probable that all the smaller nations of Europe, including resurrected France, will be far too busy with their own internal affairs to wish to spend thought or treasure on regaining lost property for themselves or for others ten thousand miles from home. So Britain and America will have to bear the main weight of the burden of gaining additional assistance from China as province by province she is freed from the Japanese.

For many months General MacArthur has borne the whole weight of Allied responsibility in the Far East; but very soon his task will be lightened by the arrival of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Southeast Asia. This extra appointment does not betoken the birth of some new objective. That remains the same—the complete defeat of Japan. But the filling of the appointment means that the leaders of the United Nations, when they met at Quebec, decided that affairs in Europe had prospered so well that it was time to start detailed planning for those other operations which must follow.

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General MacArthur's business has been to prevent further Japanese encroachments until the United Nations could spare the force to start a large-scale offensive against Japan. In point of fact, he has done a good deal more; he has secured outlying airfields in the Solomons and New Guinea, possession of which has gone far to keep hostilities away from Australian soil, and has laid some of the foundations on which the combined offensive against Japan will be built.

The arrival of Lord Louis Mountbatten will mark another step forward. Nothing official has been published about the general directions he has been given for the future conduct of operations, but it is reasonable to suppose that the recapture of Burma must be the first move toward bringing aid to China—though this might be given by way of the Isthmus of Kra and thence through Thailand and French Indo-China. But in either case the first operation must be to transport a large army across the Bay of Bengal. The lessons of the spirited guerrilla operations of Brigadier Wingate in Upper Burma rule out, I think, the possibility of any big troop movements by the direct land route from India into China.

Let us, therefore, surmise that the first objective will be to land a force at Rangoon, or east of it, and that that force will have been trained and concentrated in India and Ceylon. A few distances taken at random off the map may give some idea of the problems involved. From Calcutta to Rangoon is 800 miles; from Rangoon to Trincomalee (in Ceylon) 1,000; and from Trincomalee to Penang, 1,200. It is perfectly obvious that none of these places can be ports of departure for offensive amphibious operations unless some advanced base can be found nearer the objective. For instance, we had to capture Tunisia before we could invade Sicily; and we wanted Sicily as a stepping-stone to the toe of Italy; likewise the United Kingdom is the great advance-base for the forces of Canada and the United States.

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The Andaman Islands, therefore, stand out as the most likely first objective when the southeast Asian command is ready to strike. This objective is too far from any land for cover to be given by single shorebased fighters; so carriers will have to play an important part. The rôle of strategic bombers will, therefore, be even more important than usual for destroying airdromes from which the Japanese can launch bombing attacks on our convoys in transit or on our troops on beaches.

It will be a combined operation comparable with the Anglo-American landings in North Africa last November, but even more complicated. I can think of no one better suited to plan and carry it out than Lord Louis Mountbatten—the man who has been head of the British combined operations staff ever since Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes, who had created the post, handed over the task to a man 28 years his junior in age.

It is not yet known where Lord Louis Mountbatten will establish his headquarters, but I suggest that Ceylon seems the most suitable place. Its selection would avoid any duality of control in India where most of the great training camps are already established. This leads me to the vital importance of training. I cannot do better than quote the words of Lord Wavell, spoken about 18 months ago when he was Commander-in-Chief in India. "Circumstances," he said, "unfortunately compelled us, in the hope of saving Malaya, to put into the field troops which we realized were not as fully trained as we should have wished, with little or no training in this particular form of warfare in thick jungles. The reinforcements which were made available were being trained for an entirely different kind of warfare in Persia and Egypt."

That must never happen again. Now we know where we have got to fight; and India bristles with armed men being taught to fight there. Thus the training goes on; very soon detailed planning will be in progress and after that action will commence. But it cannot commence until the West frees to the East the shipping necessary for a great amphibious operation which Lord Louis Mountbatten will direct. But let no one mistake. It will be a long job. The Japanese, it is true, have been prevented by General MacArthur and those under his command from increasing their early gains; but they have a lot of time to consolidate them.

Former Commando Chief in Washington

The Chief of Commandos Chats in England With Four British Heroes

## One of Britain's Popular Heroes

By the Associated Press

Lord Louis Mountbatten, the new Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, is one of Britain's popular heroes. Before his recent appointment, he was head of the Commandos—the daring naval groups of hard-fighting, well-disciplined warriors who conducted lightning raids on various German-held positions on the Continent. He is a cousin of King George VI.

A native of Windsor, England, Lord Louis is the son of Prince Louis of Battenberg, a cousin of King George V, a native of Austria, who had become a naturalized British subject. His mother, Princess Victoria, is the eldest daughter of Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse.

His father was Admiral of the British Fleet at the beginning of the first World War, but on account of public clamor relinquished his position and title because of his Teutonic antecedents. The family name was changed to Mountbatten, the English equivalent of Battenberg.

At the age of 13, young Louis went into the British Navy as a Cadet and during the First World War served as a midshipman aboard Admiral Beatty's flagships, Lion and Queen Elizabeth, finishing as a sub-lieutenant in a submarine flotilla.

After the war he accompanied the Prince of Wales, later to become King Edward VIII and then Duke of Windsor, on his tours to India, Australia, and elsewhere. The two became great friends. In 1922, the young Prince was married to Edwina Cynthia Temple, granddaughter of the financier, Sir Ernest Cassel. He and his wife made several journeys to the United States, and during the early days of the Second World War they visited New York to see their daughters, Patricia and Pamela, who were wartime guests of Brig. General (retired) and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Lord Louis, as he was to become known later, was popular in America on his trips because of his democratic ways. He attended a World Series baseball game in New York in 1922. Fond of polo he was granted a patent for a mallet, and under the pseudonym of Marco, wrote "Introduction to Polo." In 1931, which became a standard book.

Of an inventive turn, he specialized in signals and radio and devised a naval station-keeping device, a complicated piece of machinery which reduced difficult computations to simple reading of figures on a dial.

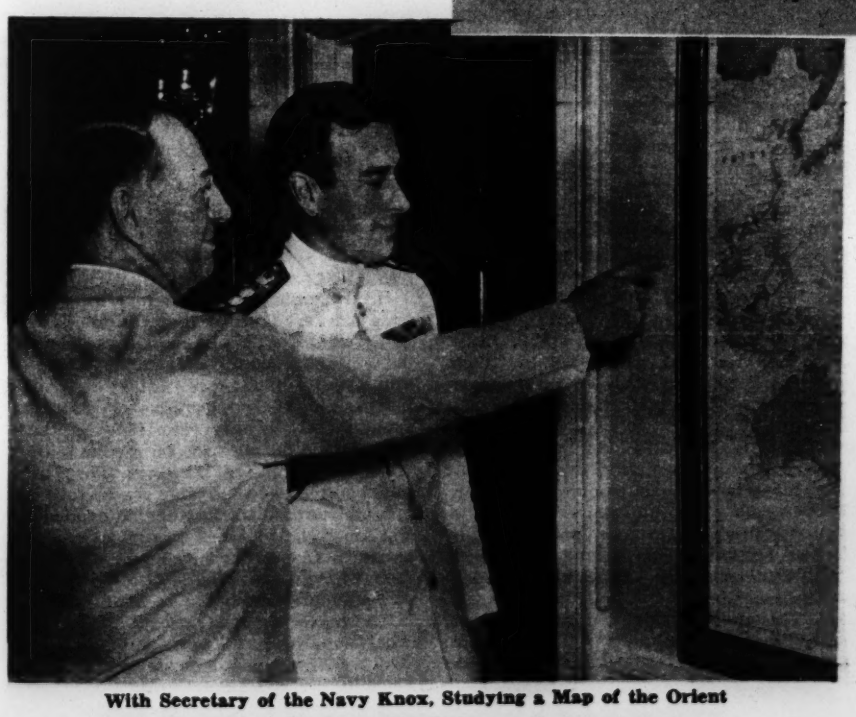
He saw perilous active service in the Second World War as the Navy before he took secret command of the Commandos at the request of Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister.

The Destroyer Kelly, which flew his flag, was sunk in 1939 but he got his ship back to port by skillful seamanship. The Kelly was re-outfitted at a shipyard here and then she was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea, but again he got her home. Before repairs were completed he went to sea on the Javelin and she was torpedoed in a night battle. He rescued 3 survivors and sailed her to port. When the Kelly was again repaired he took her to the Mediterranean where Nazi dive bombers sent her to the bottom, off Crete. He was picked up by a destroyer.

Then he went to America to lay [illegible] of the invasion of North Africa. Soon afterwards he was called to London to replace Sir Roger Keyes as chief of the Commandos. For a long time his activities were a military secret, and it was not until May, 1942, that Mr. Churchill told Parliament that he had been chosen to direct the combined operations of Britain's three fighting services.

On Way to Confer With U. S. Admiral Ernest J. King

Lord Louis Mountbatten



With Secretary of the Navy Knox, Studying a Map of the Orient

Photos by AP, AP from U. S. Signal Corps, Harris & Ewing, Wide World, U. S. Official Navy Photo

U. S. Rangers, Training in England, Under Commando Instructors

# Factory Is Where You Find It

By Melita Spragg

Fox Photo

**BRITAIN SPEEDS ARMS DRIVE BY UTILIZING HOME LOUNGE AS AUXILIARY WAR WORKSHOP**

COUNTRY HOUSES, art galleries, squash courts, ballrooms, cattle sheds, school laboratories, even London's Underground subways are being pressed into service as miniature munition factories for part-time workers in Britain's all-out production drive.

In the cities and towns workshops are established in universities and public schools. Laboratory tables give place to factory benches where students work a minimum of four hours weekly making fuses for antitank guns or component parts for airplanes.

In the villages, improvised "works" are staffed by housewives who, because of domestic ties, are unable to go far from their homes or take whole-time jobs.

Mrs. Sydney Gampell, wife of the City (Financial) Editor of Reuters, for instance, has turned the lounge of her Surrey home into a priority war factory in miniature. In the rest of the house life goes on normally. In the former lounge 40 women, working part-time or full-time shifts, turn out 2,500 aircraft components each week. The scheme has endorsement and encouragement of the appropriate Government Ministries.

Two officials from the local Employment Agency enrolled workers in the dining-room with the minimum of "red tape." A girl from the parent factory lived in the house for seven weeks while she trained the staff. Since then the women themselves have acted as instructors.

The workers, who come from many types of homes, range in age from 19 to 65. They are paid trade union time or piece rates. No profit is made by the organizers.

The work consists of skilled hand operations. It is "farmed out" by a factory in a neighboring industrial area which is under great pressure for both space and labor. Relieved of the hand work, the factory can go full speed ahead on machine work which cannot be put out.

The country house atmosphere is not allowed to impede speed or efficiency. Discipline is kept at good factory standards.

* * *

The proportion of spoilt work is less than one in 1,000. Though some directors of established factories are apt to view new, part-time ventures with skepticism, the managing director of the parent firm in this case wholeheartedly approves the results.

The experiment is so successful, indeed, that similar workshops have been opened in rooms of neighboring houses. Offers of space for setting up similar workshops include an art gallery, billiard rooms, squash courts, and ballrooms. Many prominent industrialists were quick to see in the establishment of the small Surrey unit the germ of a big idea for war output. It implements the official policy, which is easy to lay down but hard to carry into practice—to bring the work to those who cannot go to the work. One of the largest engineering firms in the Midlands asks Mrs. Gampell's assistance in organizing decentralized labor.

Provision of out-work for women to do in their own homes is also an offshoot of this Surrey experiment. This is mostly sewing work on an important transport component for the British Army. The scheme is approved by the Ministry of Labor only in cases where workers are unable to leave their homes.

A more ambitious type of workshop for part-timers is operating under the guidance of Mrs. M. Channell, member of the Women's Engineering Society. Her model village factory makes parts for incendiary bombs under direct contract from the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

To launch the venture Mrs. Channell provided £1,000 capital, and with the help of a 16-year-old boy painted, decorated, and furnished an office, laid out a machine shop, assembly shop, bonded store, metal store, packing department and installed electric light and power.

* * *

Her neighbors staff the factory. A fitter and toolmaker acts as works manager and a local shopkeeper serves four hours a day as recruiting officer. The works manager's wife is enrolled, and two other married women. One has a shop, looks after her husband, and does her own housework, yet has qualified as a viewer in the inspection department at the factory.

The wife of a soldier, a full-day worker, who has two children, has graduated from forewoman to chief inspector. Retired folk offer their services and the village milkman resumes part-time his former occupation of jig and toolmaker.

All employees sign a paper acknowledging they are bound by the Official Secrets Act. This not only gives a feeling of responsibility and stops any tendency to gossip, but also surrounds the factory with an air of mystery which leads to speculation and acts as a good employment agency.

A converted cattle shed and a former pigsty provide workshops and an office for a munition factory set up by a British countess in a northeastern industrial district.

Wearing overalls and dust cap, the Countess works at a bench with her helpers and superintends the work turned out. Often she is on the job more than 12 hours a day.

"As a sub-contractor," she says, "I am responsible for seeing that work is done in a specified time, and if we have a breakdown I have to work overtime on repairs."

The Countess *is* a skilled engineer. This is the second factory she has set up. During the World War, when she was still at school, she left her lessons to work in her father's production plant.

Britain's biggest war factory for spare-time workers is to be found hidden away in a section of the London Underground subway. Four hundred London Transport employees—platelayers, laborers, truck drivers, shorthand typists—are on the regular weekly duty rota. Most of them are at their benches for the evening shift from 5:30 p. m. till 11 p. m. They turn out, complete, tested and ready for use, a complicated electrical device needed by the Air Ministry, work on which was formerly carried out by highly skilled craftsmen. These spare-time volunteers are paid at a standard rate of 2s. an hour.

These are just a few types of auxiliary workshops in city, town, and hamlet, in which Britain's last reserves of labor and capacity are being mobilized.

# Words Go On But the Debate Is Over

By Roscoe Drummond

OUR EDITORS constantly warn us and we constantly warn ourselves that Washington correspondents should not go out on a limb.* It is a good rule, particularly if broken occasionally.

I see a limb and I can't resist climbing out on it. For better or for worse, I ask that no net be put underneath.

That limb is that the great national debate whether the United States will enter the peace wholeheartedly and, permitting the phrase, whole-hog—a debate which has not really begun—is all over, and the decision already in.

The decision is: YES—fully, faithfully, decisively.

That's my limb, and if I can't hang on to it, I'm willing to hang from it.

The debate will undoubtedly continue and there will be any number of politicians who won't realize that the audience, in effect, has left the hall. Possibly next year's presidential candidates will have words over it, but they will be over which party can do the best job of securing America's peace by helping to secure the peace of the world, not over whether it ought to be done.

The fact that public opinion may be overwhelmingly clear on this issue does not guarantee that some politicians will not continue to try to make it appear unclear. There will, therefore, be just as much need as ever to press the cause of American collaboration in the peace, but the main problem of the coming year will not be so much to persuade the American people as to help them make sure that the will of the American people is not thwarted by parliamentary devices and minority forces.

The faith which I have in this forecast comes from many factors and many forces. I think I can offer a fairly impressive array of evidence, but before coming to the very latest manifestations of national opinion I should like to cite one particularly suggestive fact, a fact which might well be more conclusive than all else:

The most popular, the most widely read, the largest selling American book which was engaging public interest in the latter period of World War I was—would you ever guess it?—"Pollyanna."

The most popular, the most widely read, the largest selling American book which is engaging public interest in the latter period of World War II is—none other than—"One World."

Are the American people going to yield their mind and their emotions to a mood of disillusionment after the stress and distress of winning this war? Disillusionment is not a quality of thinking; it is a quality of non-thinking, and to a nation mentally alert it is without any power of suggestiveness and without any power of persuasion. And if "Pollyanna" was the symbol of America's willingness to retreat from the postwar realities of World War I, then "One World" is a symbol of America's unself-conscious determination to confront the postwar realities of World War II.

The errors of history do not need to repeat themselves.

The fact is that the most disturbing uncertainties in the prospects of American postwar foreign policy are being slowly but promisingly removed.

Signs that American public opinion is steadily coalescing behind full-bodied participation by the United States in policing the future peace are now manifest in numerous directions and have been multiplying in recent weeks. They are evident at the White House. They are apparent in Congress. They are forthcoming from different parts of the country. They are contributed not only by the Government's own words and actions but significantly by the Republican "opposition," the "loyal opposition" which Wendell Willkie has done so much to keep loyal.

These observations are not all provable in detail, but they can be documented and the documentation is still coming in.

"Something is happening to American thinking," wrote Raymond Clapper recently, "when a Republican politician with the sensitive antenna of Governor Thomas E. Dewey says we should have a permanent alliance with Great Britain."

Something is happening to American thinking and Governor Dewey is only a single, though revealing, part of it. It is admittedly premature to say that American foreign policy has arrived at its postwar destination of full collaboration with full commitments, but it is traveling rapidly in that direction.

Arrival, in my judgment, is in sight.

The most important fact about this trend is that it is gaining an increasingly wide foundation of non-partisan, nonsectional, popular support. Current developments are virtually all in the same pattern and they add up to the mounting conviction that American policy and American opinion are at the point of crystallization in support of unqualified international collaboration.

This process is not entirely visible, but when Mr. Clapper says that something is happening to American thinking when the politically shrewd and presidentially minded Mr. Dewey comes out for a broad alliance with teeth, he means that it's in the air. American opinion can often be felt before it can be seen, and when I said that the great debate on postwar foreign policy was really over before it began, I meant that the impact of events had persuaded the American people before the impact of arguments had hardly started—and events are always more persuasive than words.

But much of the shape of American opinion in its postwar convictions can already be seen and I note these pertinent facts:

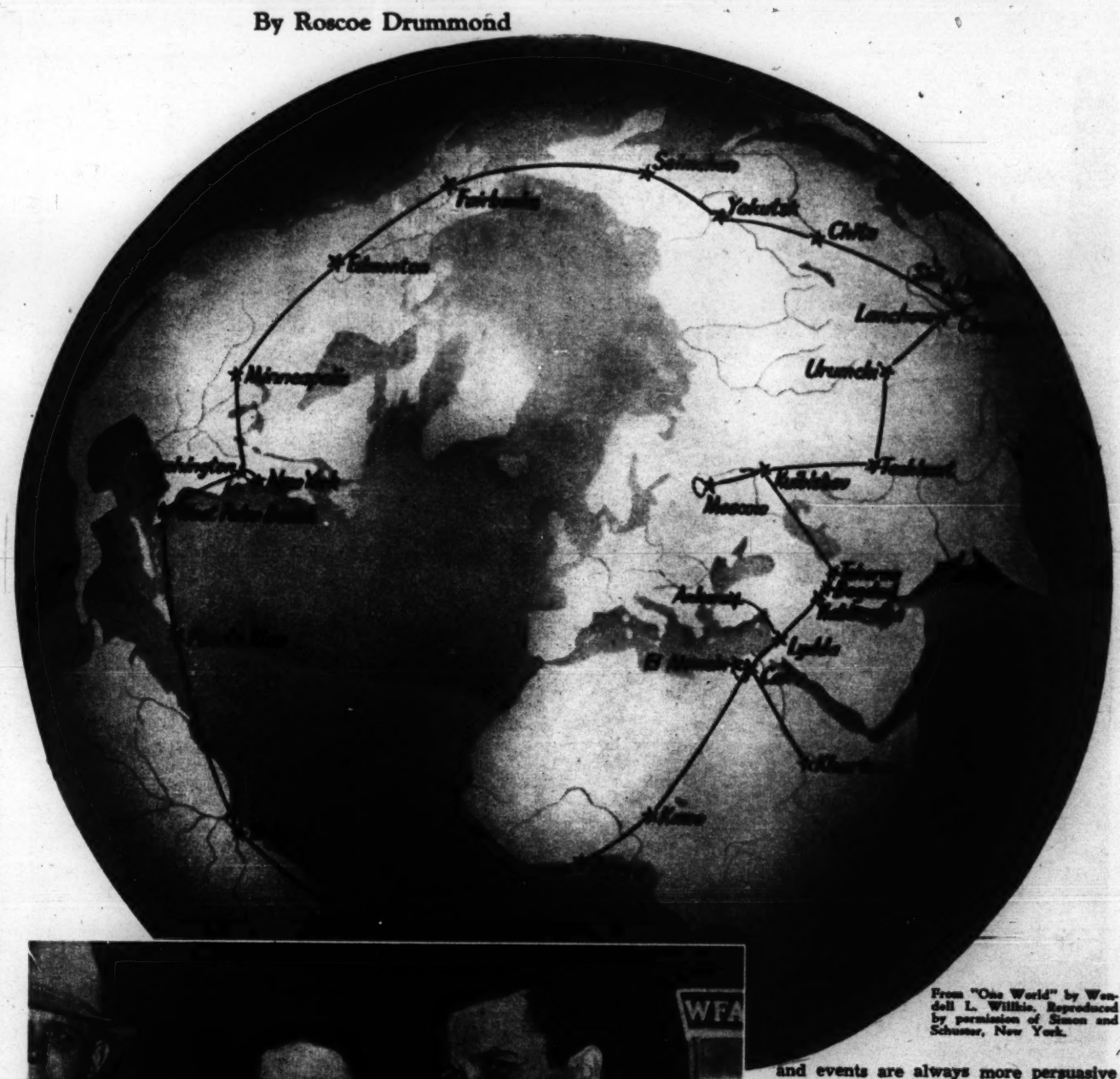
The truth is that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have already carried Anglo-American postwar plans much further along the road to clarification and agreement than has yet been made evident by official words and formal acts. When these agreements can be announced, I believe that they will find decisive endorsement—in many ways public opinion is well ahead of announced, although not necessarily ahead of formulated, government policy—by the American people. I say this after having some access to the trend of the political discussions at Quebec, after having listened to a long and candid off-the-record talk by Mr. Churchill later in Washington, and after witnessing the proceedings of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac Island.

President Roosevelt is a perceptive and successful judge of American public opinion and is an ingenious and powerful persuader of American public opinion. He is confident that the American people approve his preparing for an alliance—first with Britain and if possible with Russia and China—to keep the peace. He is confident that they will certainly support the undertaking if he is re-elected and will probably support it if he isn't.

All of the major public opinion polls throughout the country show a uniform result, namely, that three out of four people want to see the United States take a strong position in the peace and that the same ratio unqualifiedly favors the joint use of armed force to check war before it gets started.

At the two-day conference on Mackinac Island, Michigan, September 6 and 7, 24 Republican governors, 20 Republican members of Congress and five Republican

(Continued on page 10)




From "One World" by Wendell L. Willkie. Reproduced by permission of Simon and Schuster, New York.

Upper: ENCIRCLING THE WORLD IN 49 DAYS, A JOURNEY OF 31,000 MILES.
Lower: GOVERNOR DEWEY OF NEW YORK AND WENDELL L. WILLKIE.

*Journalese for a flat prediction which may break in your hand and leave you undignifiedly sprawled on the ground of false prophecy.—R. D.

# Through the Perilous Night

**By Malcolm W. Bayley**

MRS. MARY GRAEME LEROUX AND HER SON, PAUL

SUPPOSE that you were a young American woman and had been away from your home for three and a half long years. And suppose that during that time you had:

Driven an ambulance under bombs and machine-gun fire while evacuating the aged and helpless from Belgium and Northern France;

Traveled across France disguised as a soldier to meet and marry your fiancé in the Pyrenees;

Lived for a year under the eyes of the Gestapo in Paris, in an atmosphere of espionage and intrigue, helping others to escape Nazi oppression;

Escaped, with your husband and baby, from Occupied France by means of forged passports;

Lived under Vichy until you could again run the German gantlet to North Africa;

Crossed the Sahara in a motorcar which broke down in the middle of the desert;

Lived for 18 months under the most primitive conditions, in the African bush, your only companions the uncivilized blacks, your only guests the wandering desert tribesmen.

And suppose that finally, after the French colonies had been united under General Giraud and your French husband had been called to the colors, and you had made your way with your little boy to Dakar and there arranged for an air trip to the United States, where you wanted your second baby to be born, you arrived at last in Miami, Fla., tired, half-starved, with no clothing except what you had on, but oh, so grateful to be back home, and an immigration official had said to you:

"Well, young lady, you can just turn around and go right back to where you came from!"

What would *you* do?

That is just what happened to Mrs. Mary Graeme LeRoux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Rutherford of Boston, and that is just what I asked *her*.

"Well," she replied, "for a moment I felt like collapsing. After all the hardships we had undergone, to be told that I could not remain in my beloved America was too much. But I summoned all my courage, and while my little Paul slept on a bench in the inspector's office, I argued and pleaded the rest of the night, until dawn began to light up the windows.

"The trouble was, that while I had my own passport, I had no papers for little Paul, who had been born in Paris. While he was registered at the American Embassy there as an American citizen, I could not have papers viséd by the French authorities because then the Germans would have discovered that I was masquerading as a Frenchwoman and I should have been detained and might never have escaped from the Nazi clutches.

"But eventually I was put on probation by the Federal officials until after the new baby should arrive, when they expected me to straighten out the matter about Paul."

For a young woman in her mid-twenties, Mrs. LeRoux has had more than her normal share of adventure. Perhaps her most severe experiences were those when she and her charges were forced to leap from their motorcar or ambulance and lie flat in the ditches of Northern France to escape the strafing of the invading German airmen. After a while this grew so frequent that they did not bother to get out, since refugees in ditches were just as likely to be machinegunned as those in a car. Incident to this experience was the massacring of two score of old people and children who had just been loaded into a freight car for transportation south. Diving Nazi planes riddled the car with machine-gun bullets.

Then there were the days and nights in Paris during the modern reign of terror. The assassination of German soldiers was frequent—and if one was within blocks of the scene, he was subject to being marched off as a hostage and being lined up against a wall to be shot. At first German patrols walked along the sidewalks, but they soon took to the middle of the streets. Buildings bordered the Paris sidewalks, and long knives too often flashed out from narrow passageways or doorways.

Mrs. LeRoux's husband, Bernard LeRoux, now a Lieutenant of Engineers under General Giraud, witnessed one of these assassinations. He was coming out of a tailor's shop, heard a shot, and saw a German officer fall in the middle of what had been a crowded thoroughfare. Within three minutes the street was absolutely deserted. Every Parisian knew what it meant to be found anywhere near such a scene. The Gestapo arrested and punished—and asked questions afterward.

The story of the escape from Occupied France deserves to be told in detail:

"As an American, I should not have been permitted to leave Occupied France, or even Paris, as foreigners were not allowed to travel at all. Bernard had been assigned by his government to study under the Bureau of Agriculture, for he was being prepared to go into the Colonies to promote scientific farming and cotton production. He was ready to leave, and the baby had just been born. The only way to get me out was to obtain false papers. This, I regret to say, involved considerable intrigue and dealing with corrupt officials. But finally we were ready, tickets purchased, and the way prepared.

"As I was finishing the packing of my trunk, in came some American and English friends to tell me good-by. One of them had some letters. She wanted me to smuggle them out and mail them from somewhere in Unoccupied France, where it was still possible to use the mails. This was forbidden by the Germans in Paris, and Bernard had warned me against trying it. But I took the letters, laying them down in the tray of the trunk and intending later to secrete them about my person. I went to the door to see my friends out and promptly forgot about the letters. Bernard later closed and locked my trunk and the next day we entrained.

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"About midnight, as we stopped at the border between Occupied and Unoccupied France, the German officers came through the train. They knocked at our compartment. Bernard was lying down. I hastily snatched up the baby, intending to look as appealing as possible, and called 'Entrez!'

"The soldiers asked for our papers, looked them over, handed them back, and went out. In a moment they returned and asked Bernard to step out into the corridor. I almost stopped breathing. Had they discovered the fraud in my papers? In a moment Bernard put his head inside, said, 'They just want me to open the trunk,' and disappeared.

"I waited half an hour, then suddenly remembered the contraband letters that I had dropped in the tray of the trunk, unbeknownst to Bernard. When an hour had passed, I had visions of Bernard being marched off to face a firing squad, and when I heard steps approaching in the corridor, I thought they had come for me.

"But it was only Bernard, still in pajamas and dressing gown and looking undisturbed.

" 'What about the trunk?' I gasped.

" 'The trunk? Oh, the key was bent and I couldn't get it open. I tried for half an hour and gave up, and then asked the Germans to try. They worked with it for half an hour more and could do nothing with it. Finally, they gave up in disgust and said: "Oh, go ahead, you and your trunk. We can't waste time working here all night with it." '

"When I told Bernard about the letters, we sat still, looking at each other without a word and almost holding our breath till the train was on its way again."

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Mrs. LeRoux visited her grandmother in Nice. There life was hard and food scarce, though not quite as bad as in Paris where often she and her husband went hungry and saw days when even a cracker would have been a repast.

Vichy was in many ways aping the manners of the Nazis, but the Jews still had comparative freedom. In Occupied France every Jew was compelled to wear a sign reading "Juif," until, in Paris, the students made a laughing stock of the Nazis. All of them suddenly appeared one day wearing the label, which infuriated the Germans. The conqueror, however, put a sign upon every Jewish-owned store, thus forbidding Germans to patronize it. The result often was that the owner lost money and eventually was forced to sell. Frequently the Germans bought the business, through a third party, paying for it in their paper money. In this fashion the Germans have become owners of many establishments,

*(Continued on page 10)*

# Gold, Not Working!

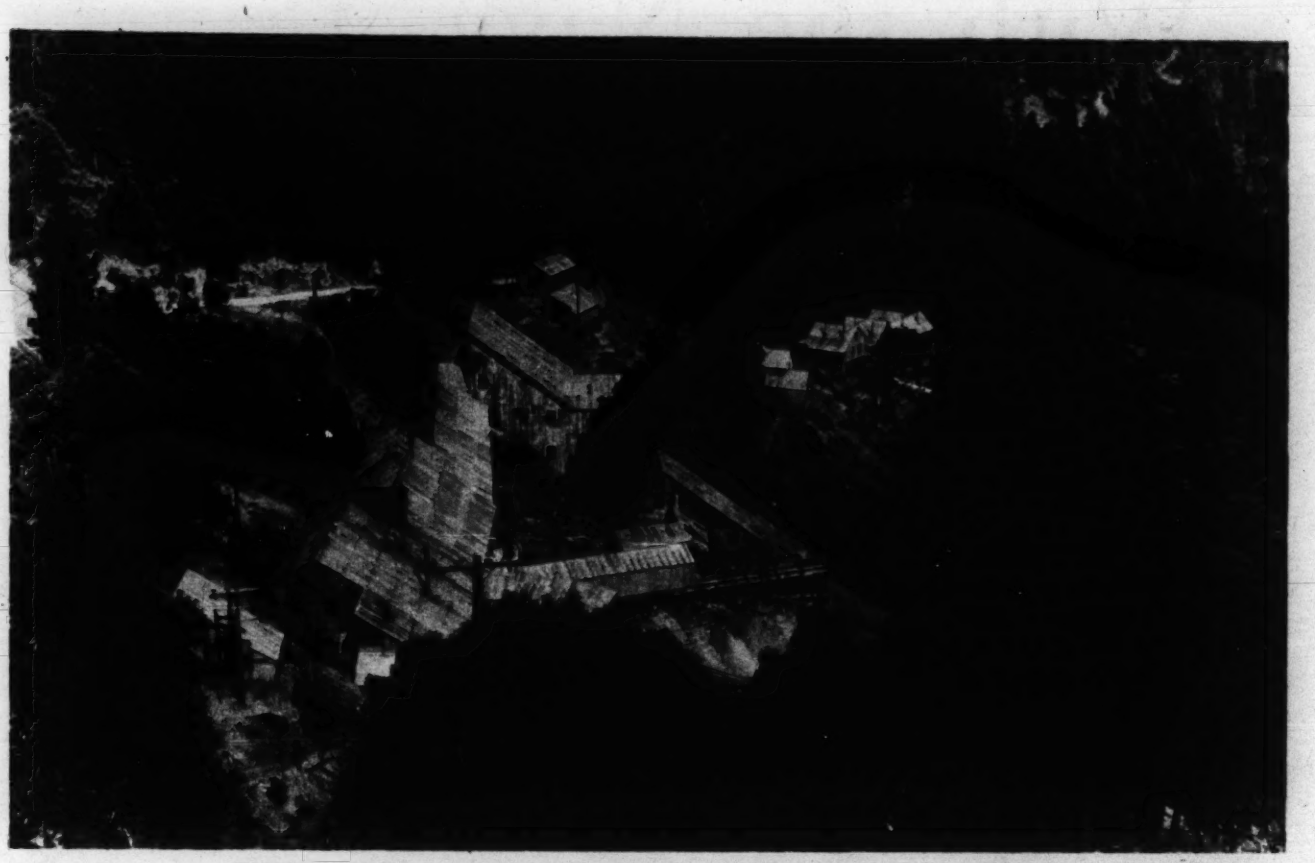
By Harry De Lasaux

THE MINING and production of gold in the United States is now at a standstill, by Government order. Some mines whose basic product was the yellow metal, but which showed sufficient deposits of vital war metals, such as magnesite or copper, were given limited operational permits. Recently, however, the Government has ordered most of them closed, unless the volume of strategic metals was dominant.

The closing of the country's gold mines presents an interesting story, and also poses a serious question: What will happen to America's $210,000,000 gold business?

One thing is certain: the Government must feel that we have enough gold for our present needs. Few people know how much golden wealth is stored away in the inscrutable vaults of Fort Knox. But everyone is assured that the amount borders on the fabulous, what with our own production and the combined resources of the Allied Nations salvaged from the greedy hands of the Axis.

That gold is the most suitable money medium of exchange, and the most practical metal for monetary standards is accepted by the best authorities. Besides being one of the heaviest metals, it is also the most durable. It is no coincidence that the two wealthiest nations in the world, whose wealth must by all good standards be gauged by both the material and the spiritual, have the greatest gold production, and the greatest gold possession. Those two nations are the United States and Great Britain.



FAMOUS "16-TO-1" MINE AT ALLEGHANY, SIERRA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

♦ ♦ ♦

Perhaps you didn't know that the British Commonwealth's gold production far exceeds that of the United States. Canada, with its rich strikes in the Yukon country, produced $103,000,000 worth in 1933. In that same year, the amazingly fruitful deep-mining shafts of South Africa yielded $385,000,000. But the United States gold production was only $89,500,000.

Incidentally, that was the year the price of gold jumped from $20.67 to $35 an ounce. Whether that had anything to do with it or not, mining in the United States went up in output, so that in 1941 the yield was $208,500,000.

With regard to that amount, California dominated, and still dominates, the states. The 1941 totals give California an output of almost $50,000,000. Next comes the Territory of Alaska, with $24,000,000; then Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and Montana. Thus, California produces more than a fifth of the nation's total gold.

The leading gold-producing center in California is still in one spot, located some 60 miles north of Sacramento, in the heart of California. That center of gold mining is Nevada County, with Nevada City, the county seat, and Grass Valley, four miles south, the hub of it all. This is the wild, mountainous country that originally yielded the amazingly rich placer and deep-tunnel deposits of the pioneer days, and is located on the northerly end of the famous Mother Lode country. Near Grass Valley is the mining project comprising two mines, that yields by itself $6,000,000 worth of gold annually. Within a radius of 35 miles, in Nevada, Placer, and Sierra Counties, lie such high-grade producers as the Brunswick, North Star, Idaho-Maryland, Lava Cap, and 16-to-1 mines, whose annual output, even when not operating to full capacity, comprise possibly a third of California's heavy yield. It is no secret that in spite of more than a third of a billion dollars' worth of gold mined from this spectacular country since the early 50's, the possible yields are barely touched. From shafts producing quartz veins of relatively small amounts of gold to tunnels whose sugar quartz formations give forth broad and heavy lines of solid yellow ore, the ranges of steep mountains are still capable of untold wealth.

GOLD PANNING HAS A KNACK TO IT

At the beginning of this writing I mentioned that the closing of the gold mines posed a serious question. That question was, in effect: What will happen to America's $210,000,000 gold business? The problem is this: the deep-tunneled mines must be properly maintained, or they may be lost.

♦ ♦ ♦

The gold lies deep in the mountainsides, deep in the earth, deep down. Invariably a vein of quartz discovered near the top of a mountain travels downward. It may take strange turns, it may writhe upward or over and over, but its dominant course is downward. The mine shafts, carved by human hands within the lower depths of earth, drop away down, 3,000, 5,000, 10,000 feet deep. Tunnels hewn at various angles from the shafts run out from all directions, wherever that telltale vein of smooth, white sugar quartz leads the way. Miners must dig, blast, and timber up these tunnels. Sometimes solid rock formations obviate the need for timbering; other times loose earth formations and gushing springs of water demand careful timbering.

In the larger mines, as many as 50 or 60 men are needed to do maintenance work. The pumping system works day and night. Frequent inspection is necessary to replace rotting timber or to strengthen weak places. This work never ceases. If any portion of a mine is flooded, that portion is lost. The usual procedure is to abandon the drifts and tunnels and dig new ones. It's too costly and too laborious to dig out earth-slides and wrecked timbering.

This, then, is the problem that confronts the gold-mining industry. The well-established mines can afford to suspend operations and maintain crews to keep the mines clear. The wealth-producing possibilities of some high-grade mines are really fabulous. There are some deposits of quartz, found in pockets, that contain chunks of pure gold. One miner told me of discovering a nugget that took three men to lift it, yet it wasn't very large. Taken to the boss's office and assayed, it was worth over $28,000! Is this worth the price of a maintenance crew, during this time of suspended production? Yes, indeed!

But the problem does not rest there. Of the several thousand miners in the Nevada County area alone, there remain today but a handful of miners—real miners, experienced men who know how to work underground and maintain a mine. The armed services have taken the younger, the shipyards and strategic ore-producing mines have gotten the rest. One other factor, which the mining men themselves can overcome, stands in the way. That factor is wages.

For some reason, the mining industry has always paid low wages. One of the men who came from the mines to work in a war industry plant told me his story. It was when the John L. Lewis-coal miner dispute was so much in the public mind. He, like so many of the other gold miners, was a "Cousin Jack," that is, a native of Cornwall, England. There, as a boy, he and his brothers worked in the collieries for 25 cents a day. If the family was large enough, and all the boys worked in the mines, that family got along.

♦ ♦ ♦

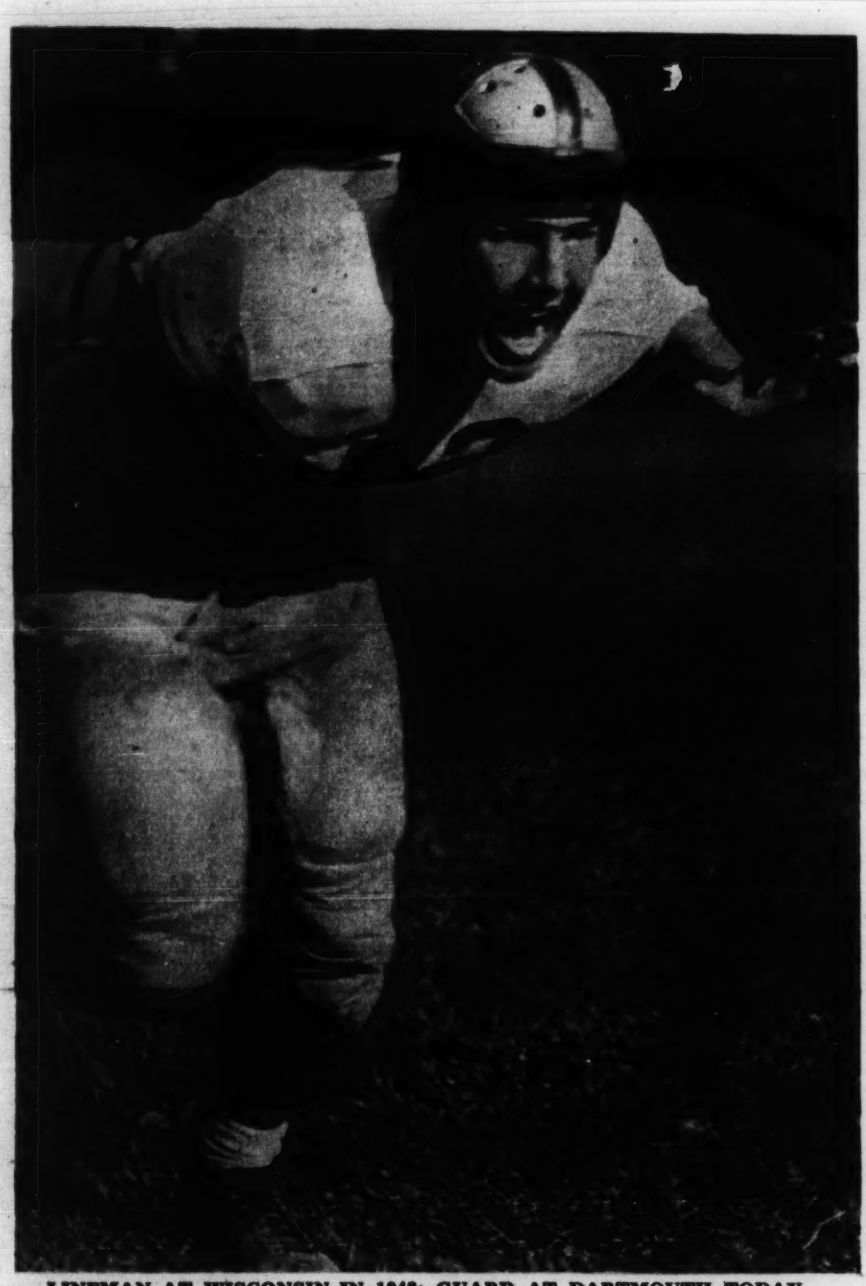
Today, in a large part of the gold country, wages are still what they were before inflation. That is, from $5.75 to $6 a day. Miners left those jobs to work in war industry plants for wages of from $9 to $12 a day. It is possible that with similar wages offered them, some of the old deep-tunnel boys would return to their familiar haunts underground. But, of course, the mine operators are not too anxious to establish a precedent.

But the problem of maintaining the mines from deterioration and ruin is the major problem of the mine operators. Most of them are not worried about the future of gold. There is, so far as I have

(Continued on page 14)

# Football Floats With the Navy

By Gordon Campbell



LINEMAN AT WISCONSIN IN 1942; GUARD AT DARTMOUTH TODAY

**Donald Alvarez of Chicago, above, finds himself with his allegiance switched from the University of Wisconsin to Dartmouth College as the Navy sends him to the hills of Hanover, N. H., to complete his training in the V-12 program.**

YOU CAN THANK the United States Navy for guarding the Atlantic. You can thank the Navy for taking care of things in the Pacific. And if you want to stretch a point on the home front, you can thank the Navy for college football this fall.

It is probably going too far to say that without the help of the Navy we would not have football at all, but it is true that without its aid we would not have the excellent brand we shall witness here and there through December.

Consider, if you will, the situation leading up to the present. More than 200 colleges had abandoned football because of the player shortage. The Army refused to allow its trainees at the various colleges to play formal football. In most cases only 17-year-old youths and boys classified 4-F in the draft were left.

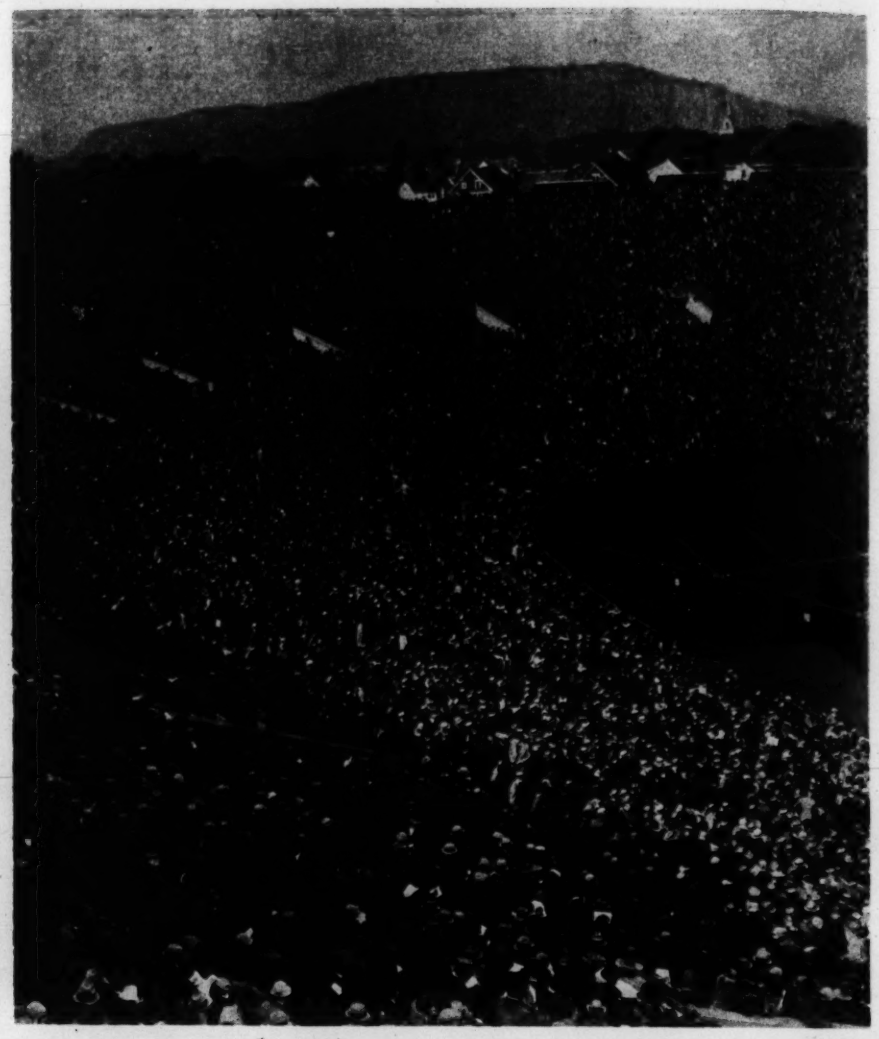
Then came the ruling that Naval and Marine trainees could play, which meant that boys in college for necessary education to aid them in these branches of the service were not confined to the sidelines. Many of them were established stars with valuable previous experience, and as such were welcomed gratefully by harassed coaches.

All in all, though, the situation this fall —even though the campaign is already under way—has been about as clear as double-talk. Many interesting angles have arisen, some funny, some not. And to figure out what's what throughout the country almost called for the use of a combination slide rule, log table, and wind-drift calculator.

In the East, Harvard gave up formal football, but candidates reported and games have been scheduled to be played in the ivy-covered Stadium. Yale is playing formal football, and not only has Yale men on its squad, but started a Harvard backfield star of last fall in its opening game and is using the entire backfield of the University of Connecticut, which had to abandon football. Incidentally, the latter college was not amused when Yale wanted to schedule a game with it.

The Midwest is wondering about the case of one young man who is an Army medical student at a college which has a Naval training program too. The Army says he can't play college football, but he has signed to play on his days off with a team in the National Professional League.

Then there is the young fellow at Columbia University who for three years could not play football because he was earning his way through college by running the campus laundry. This fall, however, he is a top-flight center candidate because Uncle Sam is picking up his



ONCE AGAIN FOOTBALL TAKES THE CENTER

checks- either. Gene teams weak. eleven to spee tice wi tricate in the averag Colle being Dartm Pennsy the Ea is rega to Ohi The W Notre Oklaho In th ferenc Stanfo other Califor some c

checks—and not his laundry checks either.

Generally speaking this fall, the strong teams will be strong, and the weak teams weak. There will not be many big beefy elevens, the average team running more to speed and alertness. Less time for practice will cause coaches to teach less intricate offenses and defenses, which may in the end prove more enjoyable to the average spectator.

Colleges which stand a good chance of being near the top sectionally include Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Yale, Navy, Pennsylvania, Army, and Rochester in the East, while in the Midwest Michigan is regarded by everyone as the successor to Ohio State as the Nation's No. 1 outfit. The Wolverines may get trouble from Notre Dame, Northwestern, Missouri, Oklahoma, and possibly Purdue.

In the Far West the Pacific Coast Conference has been split into sections and Stanford has given up the sport, but the other schools are carrying on. Southern California is reckoned the strongest, but some of its Naval stars have already been ordered to study their books instead of grid diagrams, and Washington, California, and UCLA will bear watching.

Three major conferences have experienced extensive revision, the Rocky Mountain Big Seven, in which only Colorado and Utah are left; the Missouri Valley Conference, which has only Tulsa, Oklahoma Aggies, and Drake left; and the Southeastern Conference, in which Georgia, Georgia Tech, Louisiana State, and Tulane will represent the usual 12-team membership.

The South is looking for leadership to Duke, Georgia Tech, and North Carolina, while the Southwest regards Texas as the strongest, with Southern Methodist and Texas Christian close behind.

Besides proving the life-saver of college football this season, the Naval program is also something of an equalizer. Little schools which in the past have played only in their own backyard are now looking their bigger brethren in the eye, and daring them to score a touchdown.

For instance Southwestern University of Georgetown, Texas, with its Navy program, is considered a threat in Southwest circles this fall. Its listed enrollment a year ago: men, 202; women, 198. A similar program has elevated Rochester in the East.

Probably the oddest situation in the whole gridiron tangle involves the U. S. Naval Academy itself. The Midshipmen, of course, had little concern over losing lettermen or wondering whether Army trainees could play. They did not have to depend upon 4-F's or mere striplings: They were sitting pretty—until the Navy schedule of nine games was remembered.

Eight of the nine games are with schools which have Naval units and as such have been strengthened with stars from other schools. Thus it will be practically a case of the Navy vs. the Navy for eight games. The ninth contest is with the Army Cadets of West Point, which should be one of the best games of the fall.

It has been said that less time for practice will make for poorer football. That may be true in so far as tricky formations are concerned, but rest assured the blocking and tackling will be of the good old American brand, and the spirit shown will be better—if that is possible. Chances are that more passes will be seen, and probably more kicking.

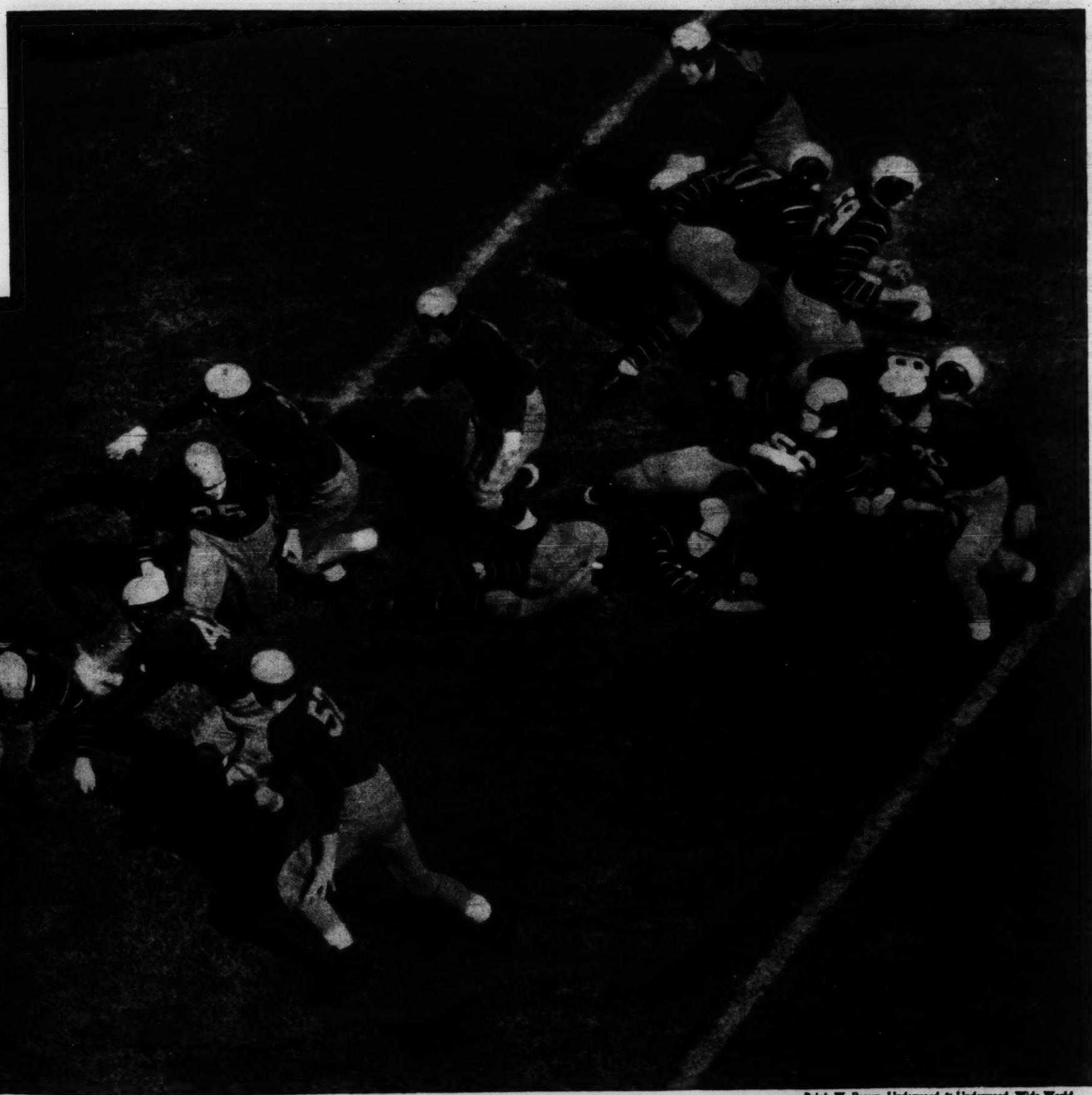
As a tradition with more than 60 years standing, football just had to go on this fall, and in all probability it will continue to go on each fall until peace returns. One of the excuses for the game today is physical fitness, but the truth of the situation is that the public wants it, the boys want it, and in most cases the schools themselves want it.

The keynote for this season was well put by Columbia's respected coach, Lou Little, in the Official Football Guide.

"The football principles of self-denial, self-discipline, team play, morale, and drive," he wrote, "are more important this fall, I believe, than they have ever been before. The boys who are still in college and in training need it. The country as a whole needs it.

"Let's drive ahead! Let's keep football going!"

We seem to be doing just that.



Ralph W. Brown, Underwood & Underwood, Wide World

ENTER OF THE FALL SPORTS STAGE TO THRILL THOUSANDS WITH ITS COLORFUL WEEKLY SPECTACLES

# . . Through the Perilous Night

(Continued from Page 6)

including those of some of the best known couturiers. In Vichy-France, however, rich Jewish refugees could still be found living well and using louis d'or as counters in the casinos at Nice and Cannes.

M. LeRoux had been ordered to the French Soudan, to Ségou, on the upper waters of the Niger River, to encourage cotton production and to set up gins. At last, the LeRoux family saw a way opening to freedom. But their destination was an uncivilized region, without any sort of comfort or modern convenience. They prepared to transport with them—by boat across the Mediterranean, by rail to the edge of the Sahara, and by automobile for the 600-mile trip across the trackless desert—everything they should need, food, clothing, furniture, equipment. Again palms had to be greased and wires pulled, but it was never difficult to get by Germans who watched the ports on both sides of the Mediterranean if the soldiers happened to be Austrians. Then they arrived in Algiers only to find that all the precious condensed milk they had obtained from Switzerland for the baby—practically a year's supply—had been stolen on the wharf at Marseille.

By degrees they crossed the Sahara. Only the native drivers knew the landmarks which told them they were on the road. Along the route, about a day's journey apart, were beacons marking emergency plane landing fields, with overnight cabins for travelers, supplies of gasoline and of that most precious commodity of the desert, water.

At the middle of one day's journey, the axle of their ancient car gave way. There was nothing to do but to sit and wait. They consumed their emergency rations and the last of their water, and then curled up on the seats for a cold night of waiting. Searchers found them about the middle of the next day.

Paul, then six months old, was given an official certificate stating that he was the youngest person ever to cross the desert, and at Ségou Mrs. LeRoux was the only white woman in hundreds of miles of territory.

The 18 months in Ségou could furnish material for a book on "How to Live in Darkest Africa on Rice, Fish, and Camel's Milk." For it was rice three times a day or nothing. Camel's milk came from the nomadic Tuaregs, the "blue-faced people" of the desert, who, cut off from French sources, came to the Soudan to trade for the coarse cotton cloth of native weaving and other products of the black people. Lacking books, magazines, newspapers, cinemas or any such form of diversion, the LeRouxes invited in the Tuareg story-tellers to relate for hours at a time the ancient legends of their people.

Mrs. LeRoux's chief disappointment, on returning to a land of plenty, was that she could not send to her husband some of the common necessities which he had lacked for years—soap which would really lather, toilet and shaving articles, and even shoes, of which there are none except for the crudest articles of untanned leather made by the Negro tribesmen. But she has hopes that the American pledge to equip the French armies will remedy this lack.

Salad without the French Dressing is like soup without salt. Mais, oui! But it must be the genuine French Dressing . . . made, but, of course, with genuine olive oil! And what is that, you say? Pompeian Olive Oil—the genuine superfine oil that is the choice of the fine cook . . . always!

Mon Oncle Sam says the vegetables are important—one of the basic seven for what he call "nutrition." Votre famille will enjoy the vegetables in the salad . . . the salad made so delicieux by the French Dressing composed of the Superfine Pompeian Oil.

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**POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL**

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

"Good Morning—Is That You, Dear?"

# . . But the Debate Is Over

(Continued from Page 5)

national committeemen — concerned both with winning the peace and winning the presidential election next year—pledged their party to the most definite and far-reaching collaborationist foreign policy commitment the Republicans have ever made. Although the text of this declaration of the party which may be in power in Washington as the result of next fall's elections has been widely printed, it deserves repetition. Unanimously the Republican leaders of all shades of pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism and post-Pearl Harbor interventionism approved:

"Responsible participation by the United States in postwar cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world."

This represents, not the beginning, but the near crystallization of a non-partisan, non-sectional, relatively non-controversial American foreign policy. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are not working to accomplish more than is endorsed in this opposition platform and the Republicans are pledging themselves to execute no less. From the standpoint of domestic politics, it remains to be seen whether the American electorate will accept the Republican declaration at its face value because so many of the Republican leaders have so long been identified with the isolationist school of thought and because the Republican Party once advocated—Harding, 1920—an "association of nations" and then ignored its pledge.

But the new statement of opposition policy is a considerable commitment, and it testifies to the waning influence of isolationism in American political life. Just as there are some Republican leaders who can hardly be trusted to give substantial effect to their program, there are other Republican leaders who are continuing to press for an even more explicit affirmation of the party's support of "responsible participation" in the peace. Isolationism is being read out of the Republican Party because it is no longer a political sales commodity. It will likely crop up to some extent under new guises. It will need to be watched and examined and resisted, whether it calls itself nationalism or imperialism, but it has lost its major political power because it was a dream-world falsity and it is being shattered by the realities of 1943.

Governor Dewey, who keeps saying no, no, 999 times no, to all suggestions that he is seeking the Republican presidential nomination, and who seems to be declining himself right into the front ranks of the aspirants, attached no reservation of any kind to his endorsement of the immediate negotiation of an Anglo-American alliance. He considered it to be no more than a formalization of what has existed for the past century. He hoped that Russia and China could be brought into such an association early.

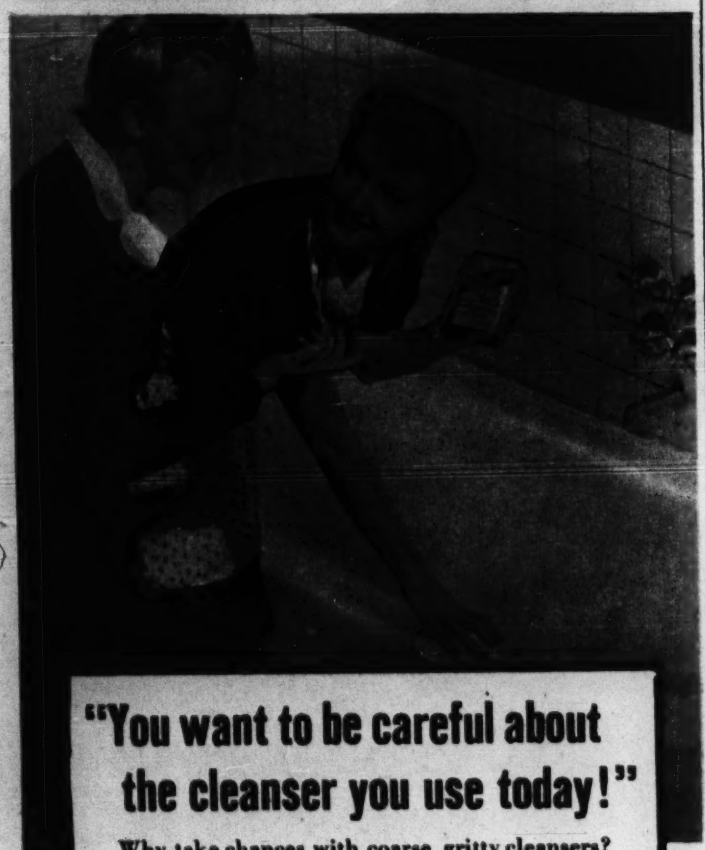
Now, Mr. Dewey is not one to take political risks, if he can help it; and he is not one who has made many political mistakes. Therefore, when he precedes his own party into the front ranks of the international collaborationists, it can be taken for granted that Mr. Dewey considers his position to be one of sound politics as well as sound statesmanship. In taking this forthright position, he really puts himself out ahead of his own party and gives the Republicans two outspoken advocates of "responsible participation" in the peace as their leading presidential prospects; himself and Wendell Willkie. In the view of many, Governor Dewey enhanced his presidential prospects in aligning himself at this time so explicitly on the collaborationist side.

The fact is that the Republican Party has been veering steadily co-operationist for the past year, but it seemed to have no genuine co-operationist candidate other than Mr. Willkie, whom most of the Republican leaders don't want, if they can help it. In the last analysis they will select as their 1944 nominee the man they think has the best chance of defeating Mr. Roosevelt, but Mr. Dewey now gives them the opportunity to go strongly internationalist without swallowing the incurable independence of Mr. Willkie.

Governor Dewey, who has the capacity usually to be in front of, rather than behind, a political trend, sees isolationism as no longer a political sales commodity with the American people, and his position is therein an important sign of the times.

All of these factors constitute the evidence to suggest that the most disturbing uncertainties in the prospects of American postwar foreign policy are being slowly and promisingly removed and to show that opinion here is steadily coalescing behind full-bodied participation in the peace.

P. S. And in weighing all the evidence, let's not forget "Pollyanna" of the last war and "One World" of this. The runner-up to "Pollyanna" was "Freckles"! The runners-up to "One World" are books like "Guadalcanal Diary" and "Journey Among the Warriors."

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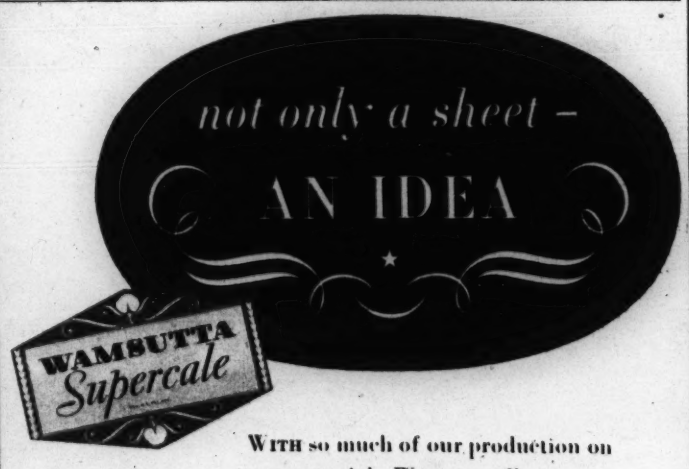


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# Among the New Books

## The Nazis Behind the Nazis

The Hidden Enemy, by Heinz Pol. New York: Julian Messner. $3.

THE "NAZIS BEHIND THE NAZIS" is the subject of Heinz Pol's new book. He bestows this title on the members of the Pan-German League, an ultra-imperialistic association, founded in 1890. He not only holds them responsible for Hitler's rise, but he warns that they are already preparing another German bid for world domination, to be staged 20 or 30 years from now.

That sounds fantastic at first, and one might feel tempted to dismiss the author's thesis as just as unrealistic a notion as the theory that all Germans are morally insane, or that Hitler is carrying out the program of the Knights of the German Order.

Yet Mr. Pol's evidence cannot be pushed aside. The noisy Nazi Party and its vainglorious leader are indeed a mere façade behind which the intellectually superior and subtle leaders of the Pan-German League hide. Just as they hid behind Emperor William II.

* * *

The main tenet of the League is that "mankind can progress only in proportion to the amount of German blood present in every nation." Hence the "right" of the Germans to subjugate "inferior nations" or to assume power in countries with a German minority —for instance, the United States and Brazil.

The League, however, did far more than provide Hitler with the centerpiece of his ideology. It was Pan-Germanism that developed the racial variety of anti-Semitism, and members of the League who held key positions in the German army in the First World War were instigators of such crimes against international law as shooting of hostages, destruction of whole towns, and confiscation of enemy property.

In 1918, when the Pan-Germans saw that the war was lost, they dropped the Hohenzollern dynasty, induced the Republicans to shoulder the responsibility for signing the "disgraceful" peace treaty, while they themselves began a systematic search for the potential new leader of Germany.

* * *

A similar move, Mr. Pol is convinced, is once more being planned by the Pan-Germans. High ranking army officers, industrialists and the landed nobility will not hesitate to sacrifice Hitler and the Nazis, pay lip service to Democracy, preach the four liberties, equality and fraternity publicly—and secretly prepare for the Third World War.

To prevent this, Heinz Pol suggests destroying all Nazi criminals physically, dissolving the German officers' corps and the police troops, expropriating the roughly 20,000 owners of big estates, nationalizing the key industries, and barring all nationalists from public employment. He thinks that no Allied commission would be able to carry out such a purge, but that the German people will do it if given a free hand and "if fear of 'chaos,' 'bolshevism,' and other specters does not lead the Allies to compromise with those who are responsible for the advent of Nazi-ism."

E. S. P.

## The Apostle to the Gentiles

The Apostle: A Novel Based on the Life of St. Paul, by Sholem Asch, translated by Maurice Samuel. New York: Putnams. $3.

HE WHO SETS OUT to add to the Bible narrative faces a severe test. A novel based on the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul is challenged at the outset by the chaste simplicity of the New Testament record, which, first and last, remains completely satisfying.

Yet the author of "The Nazarene," in turning for a second time to the beginnings of Christianity for his materials, has wrought an unforgettable work. It is essentially a novel of background—a dark master-painting of a writhing pagan world, with even a reminder of the vastness of Dante and Doré in the scope of its canvas. Some may be offended by the stark realism of his brushwork; but those who are not may find that the setting in which Paul worked is painted with the sure strokes of a Jewish scholar and in a rhythmic, epic style.

* * *

Is it the story of the spread of Christianity, or is it a work designed to show the Gentile world of today that Christianity owes the Jews an immeasurable debt for making possible the new Message, and for sheltering it in its early years? The reader cannot miss the persisent emphasis that many of the early Christians were at the same time loyal Jews, keeping alive the traditions of the synagogue, that they prayed in the Temple, that they often met in the homes of Jewish rabbis and spoke in synagogues throughout Asia, that the first church building was next door to the Jewish synagogue and helped by it, and that the very traditions of the synagogue protected the divergence of opinion which nourished the new teaching.

However, Asch does not overload his book with this theme. Paul's growing conviction that Gentile converts must be free of the Jewish ritual is sympathetically drawn, as are his conflicts with the Jerusalem Church and with certain of the Jews themselves.

At times the sheer weight of the background crushes the narrative; yet because of the author's intense earnestness and thorough scholarship this background wins for its own sake. It is, furthermore, more acceptable building material than would fictionized incidents be in building out the New Testament story.

* * *

Notable are certain of the scenes which unfold as the novel gathers power—the stoning of Reb Istephan (Stephen); the first meeting of Paul and Timotheus; Titus accepted by Simon bar Jonah and others of the Jerusalem congregation; the pitiful slave workers in the bronze factory; the shipwreck; the dangerous climbs through high wadis of the Taurus; the Greeks around Mars Hill, and the home of Priscilla; the singing and praying of the Christians as they are driven into the Circus Maximus; Paul, "a prisoner of the Lord," writing letters to the little band of the faithful in Galicia and in Corinth, and his farewell letter to Timothy.

The book has its shortcomings, serious ones unless one is wise enough not to expect too much. All the healing scenes miss out, for the author thinks that what takes place is some form of imposition of will power. Often, too, he seems to dwell on physical weakness, to suppose that with an impartation of spiritual power must go physical exhaustion. At times the detailed descriptions of pagan excesses make heavy going, as if Asch would spare one nothing in depicting what the Apostle to the Gentiles went through.

In construction, too, the background often submerges characterization and plot. But the presentation of the impact of Christian teachings on the Jewish world, on the reeking cities of Asia, and on dissolute Rome holds the interest to the end. The character of Paul is faithfully portrayed. The whole vast fabric should deepen an appreciation of the work of the first disciples, and send more than one reader to the Bible record with an awakened interest.

M. J. T.

## The World of Poetry

OUR CHIEF COMPLAINT about a number of our contemporaries, publicly hailed as of giant stature, is that actually they have very little to say, though they go to elaborate pains to say their little in as involved a way as possible. It was Theodore Maynard who quoted for us Alice Meynell's statement, "Those who have nothing to say clamor for large license in which to say it, and hence *vers libre*. Those who have something to say cling to the order and discipline of bonds, valuing that voluntary obedience, which is the force of art, literature, morals, religion, politics."

This does not mean that we would abolish vers libre, but it is a particularly happy experience to make the acquaintance of Mr. Maynard's poetry, which we first heard read quite recently among a group of friends. His latest book of poems appears to be the one entitled "Not Even Death" (Paterson, N. J.: St. Anthony Guild Press), but four or five other collections have appeared over a period of years.

* * *

His entire poetic output is a singing response to beauty. He writes in the English tradition, with the vivid hues of the heraldic palette and the rich pattern of romanticism at its highest, such as we find in Keats's "The Eve of Saint Agnes," the writings of Malory, of Walter de la Mare, and, sometimes, of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. His poetry also contains the freshness of the English landscape, of the ploughed field and the rain-swept downs, as in Housman.

He was born in India, was sent to school in England at the age of 10, and as a young man migrated to America. His love of his English homeland is described with delicate charm in the poem called "English Weather," beginning with the amazed "No sun in England!" and declaring:

> I never saw the sun till I was ten,
> For until then
> I had been blinded by its tropic brass.
> Then in an English meadow, sweet with grass
> And starred with buttercups, I saw its sheen
> Kiss, without withering, the living green.

He is now an American citizen, and the scope of his reach is indicated in the poignant "Exile," the title poem of a book published in 1928. It is one of those poems in which he makes use of religious symbols to convey metaphysical ideas. His father and mother were officers in the Salvation Army. As a youth he struggled with varying forms of theology, becoming at one time a Protestant preacher, at another time studying to be a Roman Catholic monk. He found himself finally as a writer, and the list of his publications, in both verse and prose, takes up considerable space in "Who's Who."

Among his most impressive poems is one written early in his career, "The Horse's Skeleton," telling of his experience in finding in a meadow bones among which rose wild flowers, including "the frail audacious buttercup."

In an interesting book called "Preface to Poetry," Mr. Maynard points out that no one is so gross as to be entirely lacking in appreciation of poetry, but the more delicate qualities of the mind may wither for want of attention, and in a scientific age we are in danger of losing "one of the most precious of all things," the power of aesthetic enjoyment.

* * *

The conscious adherence to form does not in any way limit his freedom of expression, for he has a profound culture and an abundant vocabulary skillfully employed. These, alas, are all too rare in modern writing. Literature has a long, eventful past, and some knowledge of it must be gained before a poet can run the gamut of production.

Mr. Maynard's autobiography, "The World I Saw" (Milwaukee, Wis.: The Bruce Publishing Company) is packed with interest. From his poetry we had connected him mentally with Francis Thompson, Alice Meynell, and Edwin Arlington Robinson. It was therefore not astonishing to find that he was on terms of close friendship with the two last. Alice and Wilfred Meynell told him that he reminded them strongly of Thompson. This perplexed him, for he failed to find any likeness in the portraits. The reader of his poems, however, will know what the Meynells meant.

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# Man in the New World

**The American, by James Truslow Adams. New York: Scribners. $3.**

AN ENTHUSIASTIC FRENCHMAN, Crévecoeur, writing in 1782, called the American "the New Man." James Truslow Adams, in "The American," analyzes that 'new man" from his first arrival at Jamestown in 1607, through the pre-Revolutionary period, when he emerged from a colonial into an American, and thence down to the present time.

The book is not primarily a history of the United States, but tells of historical events in relation to the effect they produced on the character and thinking of John Doe and Richard Roe, the great commonalty of America. The book is comprehensive, packed with generalizations, sometimes iconoclastic, especially as regards the sanctity of the founders of New England and the Cavalier strain in Virginia, and illuminating, even if we suspect that we are not cut quite so much by a pattern.

In the beginning the American, by and large, was an Englishman. True, there were other strains, but the determining element was English in its individualism, its attitude toward law, its aptitude for self-government, practicality, and standards of decency. Both English and Americans have changed since colonial days, but in fundamentals Americans are still more like the British than they are like any other people.

* * *

There are several influences, however, that have made the American, no matter what his original stock, peculiarly himself. Among the chief have been the abundance of land, the frontier so long existent though ever moving westward, the opportunity to better oneself, and what Mr. Adams calls the American Dream. The humblest man could become a landowner, the frontier was big and made him think in big terms, it made him independent, kept him ever on the trek, broke down social distinctions, made him cocksure of himself.

Under the law the American has always wanted liberty to shape his own life. He has been impatient of too much law. "Equality" means equal opportunity. Another Frenchman was impressed by the fact that every American, be he bank president or elevator boy, "looked you straight in the eye." The "new man" is not quite so much of a novelty now, but he is still something of a riddle to himself and to others.

The resources of the United States which made it so largely self-sustaining, the oceans that separated it from Europe and Asia, its prosperity, the sentiments of some of the founders of the country, and the attitude of the English and the French at the time of the Civil War helped to foster a feeling of isolationism. Since then the oceans have become highways instead of barriers, air travel has been developed, and many Americans have seen the impossibility of isolationism.

* * *

Among other elements that have affected the American are the tides of immigration, the rapid tempo of his life, the submersion of men in business so that the arts at first had to find their support in women and were too long feminized, the failure of the best qualified men to go into politics—and, above all, the American Dream, the belief in something better ahead, with all that the dream brings with it of ambition, initiative, inventiveness, pioneering, and the desire for freedom.

The least satisfactory part of the book is the concluding chapter, in which Mr. Adams has summarized, with almost too perfect antithesis, what he thinks the American is. To be sure he has traced the causes in the body of the book, yet the conclusion sums the matter up a bit cursorily. But making allowance for his habit of criticizing New England and for the rather sweeping nature of his generalizations, his book is informative, provocative, lively in style, and good for a reader's proportion and perspective. W. K. R.

# New Link in Mrs. Corbett's Chain of Novels

**Golden Grain, by Elizabeth Corbett. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50.**

ELIZABETH CORBETT has gone on with some of the characters of "Faye's Folly" and "Early Summer" in a new novel which she calls "Golden Grain." She still centers the action in handsome, generous, capable Sheba Faye.

Just outside the prosperous Illinois town of West Syracuse the Fayes established themselves before the Civil War, on a big farm known as Faye's Folly. Here Sheba grew up, shouldered the care of the place, and looked after her family. Shortly after the war she married Col. James Warner, whose wife, Rose, had run away, and she was better than their own mother to the five children Rose left behind her. Faye's Folly was found to be rich in limestone, and from the rental of the quarry Sheba became well to do.

Not only was her income a golden grain which she flung like rain to the winds wherever she saw a real or imagined need, but she also gave unstintedly of her time, strength, and sympathy. She was big, beautiful, and lavish, never her own, always at the call of her friends, especially of her stepchildren, who, while they loved her, rarely hesitated to make demands upon her.

"Golden Grain" tells of the time when there came, so she thought, an opportunity to live her own life. What she did about it, what impediments to happiness there were, make a quick-moving, not very deep-running, story.

When the story opens, in the middle eighties, Sheba had been a widow for 10 years. Her stepchildren were all grown, two were married. She lived in her town house and rode or drove out to Faye's Folly every few days to oversee the work and visit with Grandad Hughes, who still entertained himself with writing music. Her recreation was raising and training horses.

At the farm she often saw the man who had taken over the operation of the quarry. Sheba was now 38, the newcomer was about her age, a hard, experienced man, good-looking in a fashion and accustomed to getting his way. To Sheba it seemed at first that marriage to Sam Martin would be disloyalty to the memory of Colonel Warner; then it looked like something welcome and renewing.

She was as heedless and as overgenerous with Sam as she had been with everyone else and she woke to a disillusioning knowledge that Sam meant to marry where he could profit the most. The humiliating experience taught her a lesson, at least temporarily, and she resolved henceforth to govern her own life. She began to picture herself as cool and clear-headed, managing her days with kindness to others but with no injustice to herself. Whether she will be able to hold to that the author evidently plans to tell in still another continuation.

It is unfair to ask a writer who sometimes acceptably sports cap and bells to do that all the time, but "Golden Grain," intended by the author to be one of her serious novels, leaves a reader asking, not for more of the same kind, but for a return to the lighthearted mood of the impossible but the charming "Young Mrs. Meigs" and its companion volumes.

# Stories of the War in Russia

**The Night of the Summer Solstice, selected by Mark Van Doren. New York: Holt. $2.50.**

ONE DAY, not many months ago, a parcel from Russia reached New York. It contained some stories written by Russian authors of the present day and rendered in an excellent English version by some unnamed translator. If the names of the authors mean no more to an American public than so many difficult words, the stories themselves cannot fail to have meaning, for they have come hot from the anvil of war. They are communiqués and front-page news made personal and individual.

Mark Van Doren has selected 20 of these stories for a slim volume that he has named for the first of them, "The Night of the Summer Solstice"—the night before the first day of the war for Russia.

These are not pretty stories. Let no one think so. Some of them are well-nigh unendurable except as we endure reading about war because it is happening and because of some high qualities that may be displayed by those engaged in it. Most of the stories are also written with a degree of artistry that gives satisfaction to the discerning reader.

The authors are Leonid Sobolov, Wanda Wasilewska, Konstantin Simonov, Tatiana Oks, Vadin Kozhevnikov, Vasili Grossman, and Ilya Kuzin. According to the jacket of the American edition, the stories first appeared in Russia in tiny booklets that could go in an army man's pocket and were distributed in tremendous numbers, obviously for their value as builders of morale.

Whether they were sent to America because they are of timely interest or for their literary value, or to make an emotional appeal to the American public, there are two sufficient reasons for reading them. In the first place, most of them would stand on their own merit as pieces of short fiction writing anywhere, in time of war or time of peace. The characters are living, breathing individuals, the stories have both force and restraint, and indubitably they have feeling. Once in a while they even have humor. Certainly they have significance and run strong with the irresistible current of life.

In the second place, it is impossible not to believe that they record the experiences and emotions of multitudes of other ordinary Russians at this very moment. Here are men on a mine sweeper, airmen, a tank crew, a patrol of border guards, guerrillas. Here are the people who keep on somehow in villages that have been taken and re-taken, a barber, a water carrier, a grand old woman in a hut, and here, too, is a Norwegian who made his way in a frail little boat across 60 miles of stormy sea from his own country to northernmost Russia, and is going back again. Generals and commissars are in the background; to the fore are Russian men and women performing gallantly their minute but momentous parts.

* * *

In their conversation their hearts are opened, as Leonid Sobolov says in "The Blue Scarf." A veil is lifted and you see how they feel and why. In "The Petrograd Side" Tatiana Oks sees under the icy silence of Leningrad the hot heart of the people which preserved through the blockade its faith in victory. The revelation is simple, trenchant, and terrible.

The feelings of these individual men, women, and children are quite apart from their political theories. As it happens the stories selected make scant mention of the political setup. Of course there is reference here and there to party cards, collective farms, in one story the undesirable is a returned White Russian, and the Soviet background is implicit, but largely the stories are about the indestructible, age-long Russian people, not about the Soviet.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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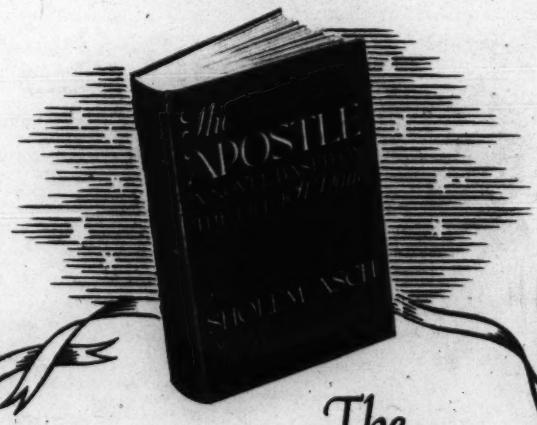


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# . . Gold, Not Working!

*(Continued from Page 7)*

been able to find out from conversations among mining men in their glorious gold country, a unanimous belief that the price of gold will not only remain at its all-time high of $35 per ounce of 1,000 fine, or pure gold, but that the price will go higher.

* * *

In fact, the opinion of some seems to be that gold will rise to $120 and even $140 per ounce. What facts there are to support these hopes are beyond me. It is also said that after the war this country will return to the gold standard, and sell its present hoardings and future increased production to other nations at a huge profit. Others say that after the war the other nations, the smaller ones which have had their economic systems plundered by cruel militaristic and equally cruel economic oppressors, will need gold to re-establish their own industrial and agricultural resources. In line with this, the prediction is that barter as such will not prove sufficient or practical, because these depleted nations haven't much left to barter, but will require outside capital investments in their resources to develop them and get them going again.

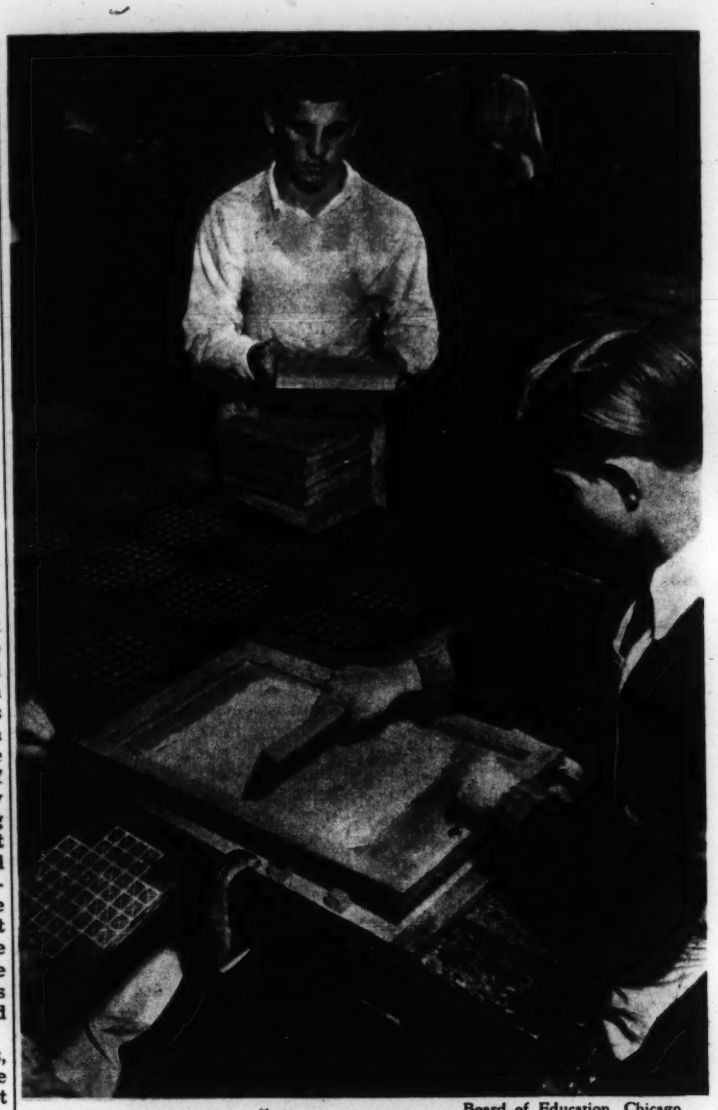
Since gold, as has been said before, is the recognized precious metal for an ideal monetary standard, it would appear logical that it will take an important place in the future world economic system. That it will rise in value from $35 to anything higher might be questioned. At least, one would be tempted to think of inflating the value of gold to the outlandishly high levels mentioned as economically unjust.

* * *

However, this can be said too, in connection with gold production: if the precious metal stays at $35 an ounce, there will undoubtedly return to that colorful gold country one of the dominant phases of the old days, the "sniper"—the individual gold miner who sets up his sluice box in some rushing stream, or who pans the bedrock diggings along a gulch, or who burrows his little tunnel into the side of a hill. Of the amount of gold produced by these independent, hard-working prospectors nothing is known. But even today thousands of grizzled prospectors who live in comfortable, old-fashioned homes in the little ghost towns, or who inhabit quaint and spick-and-span little cabins out in the wilds earn some kind of a living in a life that is as free and interesting as the Gold Rush days.

During the depression years, many more thousands of these "snipers," turning a disdaining set of chin whiskers to the WPA, panned and sluiced out enough gold to buy a bag of beans and a shirt or two now and then, to live a rugged and self-sustaining sort of existence.

Of the future of gold we can only guess in these unpredictable times. Suffice it to say, that if gold remains at $35 an ounce, or goes higher, the mining business should do well, even though it is now considered a nonessential industry.



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# Manual Training Goes to War

SCHOOL CHILDREN, as well as factory workers, have learned what it means to convert their production to a wartime basis. All over the country, in manual training, wood working and machine shops, in craft classes, and in hobby clubs, boys and girls are busy on important war production lines. They are turning out model airplanes for the United States Navy, checker boards, dart boards, chess sets, and other games for soldiers and sailors and thousands of products for the American Red Cross. All these are in place of the traditional peacetime tie racks, shoeshine boxes, tea carts, and lamp stands.

* * *

An outstanding job of conversion has been done in the Chicago public schools, where handwork training has long been an important part of the curriculum. In prewar days pupils made things for their own pleasure or for use in their own home. Today they are still learning the same techniques and skills in the use of their hands, but the results are helping win the war.

Thus far, the various classes, ranging from the grade schools up through high schools, have turned out some 16,000 model airplanes which are used in official training classes of the United States Navy. Experience in building the models, which must be exact enough in all details to meet Navy specifications has given the students, both boys and girls, training in the drawing and drafting of planes, in scale measurements and in a variety of woodworking skills. They have produced 60 different models of American, British, German, and Japanese fighter and bomber craft, all of which are being used to help train pilots in plane recognition. Recently the Department of Industrial Arts received a request from Army officials for tank models to be used in training men in mechanical warfare classes.

* * *

Through a "Games for Yanks" project which originated over a year ago, students turned out thousands of checker boards, dart games, backgammon sets, shuffleboard sets, and ping-pong tables, complete with paddles, nets, and balls, for service centers and Army and Navy stations in the Chicago area. They are continuing to fill all local demands for games, but have stepped up their output so that they have been able to turn out some 30,000 of them for the Red Cross. This organization is distributing them to hospitals and recreation centers both here and overseas. Production also includes cribbage boards, dominoes, jigsaw puzzles, and ring and dart games.

Boys in manual training classes still get good experience and training in making furniture, since the Red Cross is also asking for lap boards, small tables, book ends, desk lamps, ping-pong tables, desks, and book carts and bookcases.


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# Over the Editor's Desk

WITH THE APPOINTMENT of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief in Southeast Asia there comes a definite prospect of a stepping-up of the attack on the Japanese-held possessions. Just where the Allies will strike is an obvious secret. But Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, an outstanding authority on military affairs, declares it is reasonable to suppose the recapture of Burma will be the first move in giving support to China. To him, the Andaman Islands stand out as the most likely first objective. For long the Japanese have profited by the allied policy of defending possessions by "distant might." That policy proved futile. Now the "might" of the allies will be carried right to the doorstep of Nippon. No doubt this will be more effective.

♦ ♦ ♦

Once upon a time, and that time not so long ago, Theodore Roosevelt said, in defending his summary action in connection with the Panama Canal Zone: "I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate; while the debate goes on, the Canal does also." He had little sympathy with protracted discussion. He went out on the end of a limb, without apology. Roscoe Drummond, Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, feels it is safe to take a similar position on peace. He says the debate will undoubtedly continue but the decision is already made: The United States will enter the peace wholeheartedly and "whole hog." He adds that "signs that American public opinion is steadily coalescing behind full-bodied participation by the United States in policing the future peace . . . have been multiplying in recent weeks." Here is a forthright article that should arouse much interest.

♦ ♦ ♦

Gold mining has become a non-essential industry. So the production of this metal has virtually stopped, except in cases where sufficient strategic war metals are mined. When gold production stops what happens to the mines? If they are abandoned they deteriorate rapidly. In "Gold, Not Working," Harry de Lasaux shows how the problem is met, indicating at the same time the complex situation which the country faces with its enormous store of wealth.

♦ ♦ ♦

The present emergency has brought us down to essentials in many things. It has imposed rigid restrictions upon luxuries. It has added new tasks. It has cut down play. It has curbed sport. But it has not stopped football. Apparently the game will go on as long as there are youths to play it. The season is going to see many games. Just how the situation shapes up at this time is explained by Gordon Campbell, a member of the Monitor sports staff, who has followed football closely for many years.

♦ ♦ ♦

Malcolm Bayley, a member of the editorial staff of the Monitor, has an exciting story to tell of the adventures of a young American woman caught in the meshes of war in Europe and Africa, who recently arrived in the United States only to be told she should go right back to where she came from.

♦ ♦ ♦

Britain is mobilizing her reserves of labor in a new way. She is establishing auxiliary workshops in city, town and village. And just how she operates them is told by Melita Spraggs, whose articles from London have frequently appeared in these pages.

W. W. C.

# Behind the Danish Revolt

THE DANES did not bring their three-year-old fight against the Germans into the open because they thought the Germans had softened in their methods of dealing with revolt.

On the contrary, one of the factors which brought on the the crisis, according to the "Nya Dagligt Allehanda," was the sight by many Danes of the revolting treatment of 180 Norwegian men and women hostages being put on board a German ship in the Danish harbor of Aarhus on August 15.

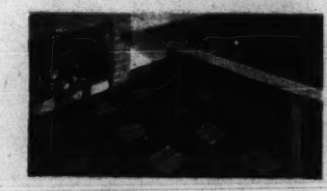
The Danish fight may have been ill-timed. But by managing to hold off the military reign of Nazi terror as long as they did the Danes conserved much more of their resources for the time when the contribution of all will be of use in defeating the common enemy.—*National America Denmark Association.*

BE SNUG IN YOUR OWN
BASEMENT PLAYROOM
THIS WINTER!

Night and day, sunny or slushy — the whole family is home-more NOW. Upstairs, downstairs, they are all resting, playing, romping, USING every room. It's hard on you, hard on your precious possessions. But there's a simple, inexpensive solution — the basement playroom retreat, a hard-wearing room for rough-house or lounging — for everybody — and particularly the children during bad-weather days. Remember, too, it improves your property value (a prime investment) and saves fuel because a small-windowed room near the furnace is easy to heat while the thermostat is lowered upstairs. Basement playrooms are so simple to create — any old furniture, a bit of paint or some wall-board perhaps — and a warm dry floor (the only really essential item). For instance, learn how quickly and inexpensively you can get the correct floor.

FOR PROTECTED PLAY OR COZY COMFORT

In basements, on concrete in contact with earth, the only correct type of floor is Kentile (asphalt tile). It is readily available today WITHOUT PRIORITIES and is amazingly inexpensive. And it's ideal in every other way.



KENTILE IS—★ MOISTURE-PROOF
– can't rot, mould, disintegrate or be otherwise harmed by dampness.

★ STAINPROOF
– unharmed by every common staining fluid – easily cleaned by occasional mild-soap-water mopping. Special Greaseproof Kentile isn't even harmed by fats and oils.

★ SUPER-DURABLE
– never marked by scuffing or sliding (proved by use throughout Rockefeller Center corridors, for instance).

★ COLORFUL-BEAUTIFUL
– laid tile by tile (not in sheets) with 15 tile sizes and 44 colors – any pattern and color combine you wish.

*This ad tells only a few of Kentile's 15 advantages. Know ALL of them. Decide to DO something now about the playroom you want. Call your local floor covering dealer or mail the coupon—without putting it off.*

KENTILE Asphalt Tile
Trade Mark Reg.

FREE
COLOR FOLDER
OR
PLANNING AND
ESTIMATING
SERVICE

COMPANY
COLOR FOLDER
NAME
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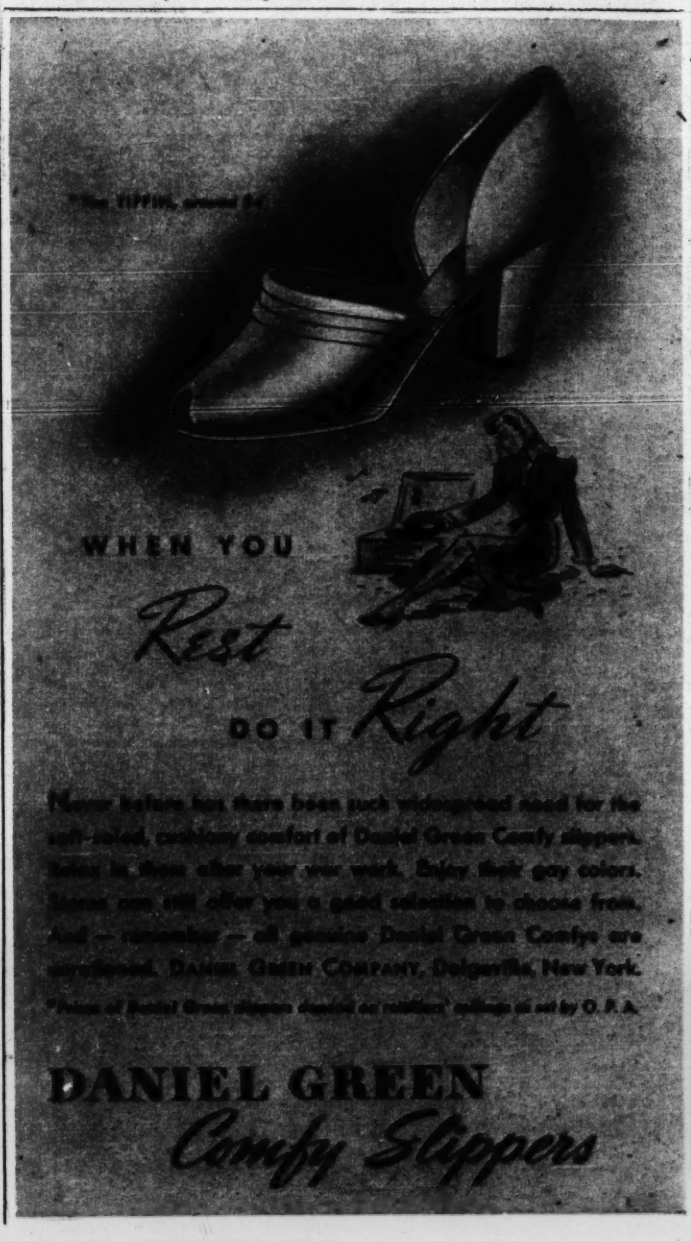
CITY STATE





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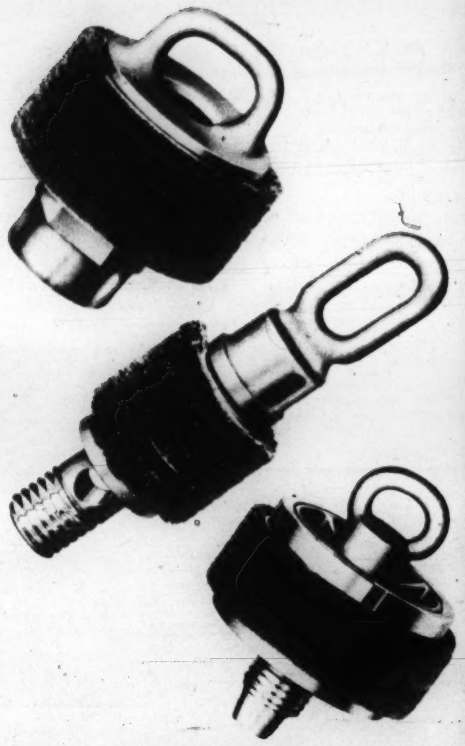
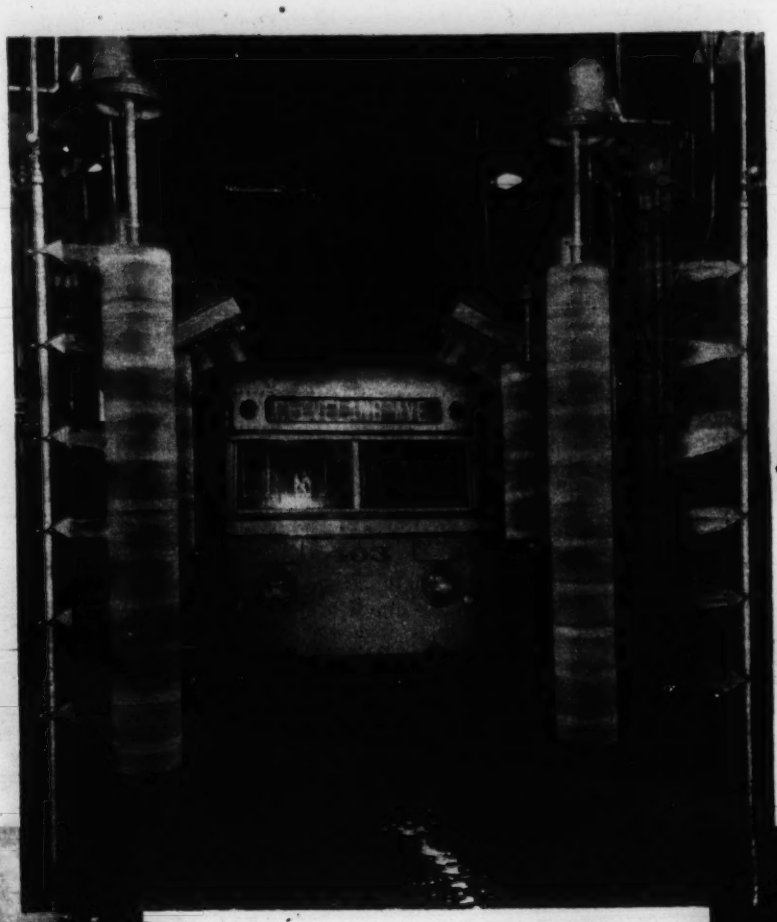
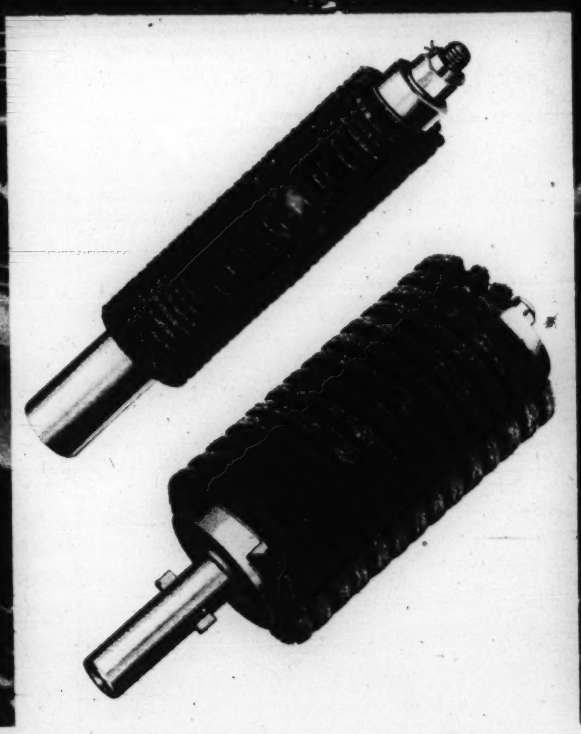
EARN EXTRA CASH—EASY—EVERY DAY—showing America's most beautiful — super-deluxe Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery to your friends and neighbors. Scores of glorious new designs — thrilling values! Also big selection low-priced Cards, name imprinted, 50 for $1.00 to 25 for $1.95. Plus "FEATURE" 21-Card Box Assortment at only $1.00—your profit 50c. Many other fast-selling Christmas and Every-day Assortments. FREE SAMPLES Personal Cards and "FEATURE" Assortment on approval. Write WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. A-25, New York 10, N. Y.





Cotton Carding



Hide Brushing

# KEEPING WAR TIME BUSSES ROLLING

GETTING workers to the job is a major transportation problem today with riders crowding the busses at every hour of the day and night. Because there are nowhere near enough busses, those that are available must be kept out of the shop and running twenty-four hours steadily.

The automatic bus washing equipment shown in the photograph is typical of the many ways in which Fuller Brushes are performing vital war time jobs in industry and keeping wheels turning.

While a shower of water flushes over the bus, giant Fullergript Brushes scrub and wash the entire surface thoroughly. Tops, sides and windows are cleaned and polished in a matter of seconds.

THIS is only one of many useful services which Fuller Brushes render industry. In textile mills they are built into machines that produce all kinds of fabrics for uniforms, blankets, tents and other equipment for our boys in the Army and Navy. Steel and brass mills, tanneries, flour mills, meat packers, bakers, candy makers, to mention only a few industries, use time and labor saving machines in which the famous patented Fullergript Brushes are an integral part.

On the fighting front Fuller Gun Cleaning Brushes keep the bores and breeches of rifles and cannon ready for action. On the home front Fuller Personal and Household Brushes, known and used by millions, are necessary aids to cleanliness, order and morale. We continue to supply them.

## *The* FULLER BRUSH *Company*

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